PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,606—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE**

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. COROMANDEL | 4,652 | C. D. Bennett R. N. R. | 12th July |
| * PENINSULAR | 5,287 | T. Leigh | 19th " |
| M.L. MASSILIA | 5,026 | G. W. Cockman. | 26th " |
| * ARABIA | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt | 2nd Aug |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard | 9th " |
| * PERSIA | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5,287 | T. Leigh | 30th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th July, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,**
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | V. Gutman | 4,194 | 1st Oct. 190 . |
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich. | 4,119 | 1st Nov. 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Ghezzo | 4409 | 16th July |
| a MARIA VALERIE | C. Bellen | 4235 | 17th Aug |
| a NIPPON | Klausberger | 6500 | 25th Oct |

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. [illegible]. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIPPON | Klausberger | 6,500 | 23rd July. |

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL | [illegible] | 2,771 | 23rd Aug., 1902 |

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
[illegible] House, 3, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, [illegible] June, 1902.

### PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,
1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the JULY NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the [illegible] Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

**THOS. COOK & SON,**
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Dupuy-Fromy | 31st July, 1902. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Charbonnel | 28th Aug. 1902. |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Durrande | 25th Sept. 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SOMALI | 2,652 | Birch | 7th July 1902. |
| S. S. SAFARI | 1,432 | Tepe | 21st July " |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th June, 1902.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

*ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SMOKE

## LIVIERATO & CO.'S

## HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

### FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are ***THE ONLY GENUINE***, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
**V. FUCILE & CO.,**
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

**J. W. HEPWORTH,** SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
**D. LONGWORTH,** ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

## CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

## BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

## BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

## "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— **H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,**
**KARACHI AND BOMBAY.**
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

## LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President :—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams :—
"PLENARILY LONDON."
Bedford McNeil, Moreing and Neal } Codes.

## LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS
To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,**
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

**McDOWELL & CO., LD.,**

MADRAS.

## THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

## RAILWAY GUIDE

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

RESTRICTIONS on TELEGRAMS for and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British East Africa, German East Africa, Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques have been withdrawn.

### NOTICE.

A PRIZE of Rs. 200 is offered by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the BEST DESIGN of a DUST BIN CART drawn by a pair of Bullocks. The Chief merits of the cart should be lightness of draught, durability and easy tipping. The cart should be a covered one, but the cover should not interfere with the loading or unloading of the cart and should be such as to admit of the cart being loaded to its full to carry about 15 cwt.

The designs will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 3 P.M., on 31st August, 1902.

The award of the Prize rests solely with the Municipal Commissioner whose decision in the matter is final,

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

### THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share Free of Income Tax, has been declared and made payable on 21st July 1902, to Shareholders whose names are in the Register on 14th July, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 14th July to 28th July, both days inclusive.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
LAKHSHMI COTTON MANFG. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 7th July, 190 .

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1902.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer,

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th to FRIDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY the 7th proximo, at 3-30 P.M. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. John Fairclough and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

### DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 13½ Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

### CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

### ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

### NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes inter alia a provision (Section 80) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 51 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the (Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 15th July 1902 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1902.

7. (a) Tenderers for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December, 1902. Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

7. (b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 are allowed the option to pay in instalments as regards amounts and dates, but payment must be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1902. Payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for multiples of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid in at 4 per cent. per annum from date or dates of payment to 31st day of December, 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1902.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 20th June 1902.

### NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

STAMPS.—N. State varieties 25, 12 as.; 50, Rs. 2; 100, Rs. 6; 150, Rs. 15; 200, Rs. 30; 250, Rs. 55; 300, Rs. 100. Faridkot 24 var. (N. Type) Rs. 2. Terms Cash or V. P. P. No Price List.—DUTT and Co., Indore, C. I. (Name this paper).

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

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WANTED, a Native or European FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, with previous experience in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cotton Gins and Presses. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials (copy) stating previous experience to RAMRIKH DAS, Esq., 168, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have POSTPONED taking CORONATION PORTRAITS lately offered by them to the Public until further notice.

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Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery,

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PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

**Rs. 5,000**
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
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RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

| PRIZES. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | | ... | 1,000 |
| 1 Do. | | ... | 500 |
| 1 Do. | | ... | 250 |
| 2 Prizes | Rs. 125 each | ... | 250 |
| 2 Do. | „ 100 „ | ... | 200 |
| 2 Do. | „ 75 „ | ... | 150 |
| 4 Do. | „ 50 „ | ... | 200 |
| 10 Do. | „ 25 „ | ... | 250 |
| 100 Do. | „ 10 „ | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ 5 „ | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ 1 „ | ... | 200 |
| 523 Prizes | | Total ... | 5,000 |

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

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SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
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## PATENT LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

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With Pearls, Rs. 12-8.

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LACE PINS,

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LETTERS, Rs. 5 each.

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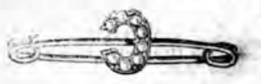

Simla. { MAX MINCK & CO., PEARL AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS. } Lahore,

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ...£1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ...£500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ...£4,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | ...$ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | ...$ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | ...$ 42,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | ...$ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

### BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed | ...Rs. 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ... „ 13,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital | ... „ 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|---|
| For 2 Years | ...5½ | |
| „ 1 Year | ...5 | „ |
| „ 6 Months | ...4½ | „ |
| „ 3 Months | ...4 | „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | ...£800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ...£650,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | ...£800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra),
Thuiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

### BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ...Rs. 10,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) | „ 5,60,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED;
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ... Yens 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | ... „ 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ... „ 8,710,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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### NOTES.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | £96 7-16 | = unchanged |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £101 3-4 | = do. |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | £109 1-2 | = do. |
| 3½ per cent. Govt. Securities | £65 1-8 | = — 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 1-4 | = — 1-16 |
| Do. 2 months hence | 24 3-16 | = — 1-16 |
| Do. New York | 52 3-4 | = unchanged |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·16 | = — 7 |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20·46 | = — 1-4 |
| Do. New York | 4·87 7-8 | = unchanged |
| Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. | | = do. |
| " Short London Bills 2 1-2 | " | = do. |
| " Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 | " | = do. |
| 3 months St. Fine Trade Bills 2 3-4 | " | = do. |
| 6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 | " | = do. |
| Interest, day to day loans 1 7-8 | " | = — 1-8 |
| Do. 7 day market loans 2 per cent. | | = — 1-8 |

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England about £3,00,000.

Metals—Seeds &c., unchanged.

Wheat No. 1 Club 30 1-4, June-July sellers.

Wheat White Karachi 28 1-2, June-July sellers.

Freight Coals. Cardiff to Bombay 8s. 9d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000 Spot 5 3-32 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export, 3,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·55 | 4·49 | 4·37 | 4·30 | |
| —1 | —1 | —1 | —1 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. |
| 4·27 | 4·25 | 4·25 | 4·25 | 4·25 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 | —1 | —1 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 3,000 Bales. |
| " Last year | 11,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | 2,000 " |
| " Continent | 9,000 " |
| Weeks Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 11,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| " " to Continent | 9,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 316,000 |
| " " at Interior Ports | 111,000 |
| Total visible supply | not issued. |
| " stock in London | 13,000 |
| " quantity in sight | 10,780,000 |

Imports of Silver Bullion ex s. s. "Oriental" London Rs. 3,91,304.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 5th July, 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,894 bales. |
| Wheat | 4,216 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,162 " |
| Rapeseed | 4,200 " |
| Gingellyseed | 400 " |
| Poppyseed | 166 " |
| Groundnuts | 46 " |
| Castorseed | 652 " |
| Rice | 2,308 " |
| Myrabollams | 458 " |
| Cottonseed | 3,265 " |

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is about 26 lakhs down.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | 1s. 3 29-32d |
| Bank Demand | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | 1s 4 1-8d |
| Do 6 do do | 1s 4 7-32d |
| French Francs 3 do do | 169 1-4 |
| Marks 3 do do | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong 30 Days Sight | 127 1-2 |
| Shanghai 30 " " | 169 1-2 |
| Japan 30 " " | 151 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 97-10 |
| 1st Settlement | 97-8 |

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th June 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready / Forward | 10 | 3 | |

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward | 6 | 6 | |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do Forward | 6 | 14 | |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward | 7 | 8 | |

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready / Forward | 8 | 9 | 6 |

Castorseed—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready / Forward | 27 | 8 to 28. | |

Liverpool opening telegram—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | quiet. |
| Estimated sales | 10,000 bales. |
| Total imports | 4,000 |

| July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·36 | 4·46 | 4·28 | 4·31 |
| plus 1 | —2 | plus 1 | plus 1 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mch |
| 4·28 | 4·27 | 4·26 | 4·26 |
| plus 1 | [illegible] | plus 1 | plus 1 |
| Mch.-Apl. | | | |
| 4·16 | | | |
| plus 1 | | | |

COTTON.—The local market is steady for spot cotton and there is a slight enquiry from the Mills and exporters to Japan. The Satta market is weaker owing to the better advices with regard to rain from the growing districts.

Bengals F. G. ——Rs. 169 1-2 25 Jany. 1903.
Broach M. G. good—Rs. 213 1-2 25 March 1903.

The following figures appear in the Bank of Bombay statement of the 5th July compared with the previous week :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | LIABILITIES. | |
| Public Deposit | Rs. | 12,72,115 | Decrease |
| Other Deposits | | 3,58,934 | Increase |
| Credits Undrawn | | 3,84,046 | do. |
| | | ASSETS. | |
| Government Securities | | 20,22,204 | Increase |
| Other Authorised Securities | | 13 603 | Decrease |
| Credits on Securities | | 410,751 | Increase |
| Loans do. | | 14,53,556 | do, |
| Bills discounted & purchased | | 15,74,142 | Decrease |
| Balance with other Banks | | 1,41,374 | Increase |
| Cash | | 25,81,253 | Decrease |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar [illegible]
The Manchester [illegible] has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 96 7-16 |
| 3 per cent. [illegible] | 101 3-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 109 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 Rupee [illegible] | 65 1-8 |
| Bar Silver | 24 1-4 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th July, as compared with the statement of the 28th June:—

| LIABILITIES. | June 28. Rs. | July 5. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | [illegible] | 79,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | [illegible] | 47,13,533 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | [illegible] | 26,50,499 |
| Other Deposits | [illegible] | 4,70,93,163 |
| Post Bills | [illegible] | 48,007 |
| Credits undrawn | [illegible] | 31,40,069 |
| Rs. | [illegible] | 7,55,65,324 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | [illegible] | 95,71,209 |
| Other authorised Securities | [illegible] | 6,93,132 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | [illegible] | 90,73,171 |
| Loans do. do. do. | [illegible] | 1,55,07,414 |
| Bill discounted and purchased | [illegible] | 2,22,64,237 |
| Dead Stock | [illegible] | 3,83,98 |
| Stamps and Stationery | [illegible] | 20,775 |
| Balances with other Banks | [illegible] | 9,38,309 |
| Cash | [illegible] | 1,63,13,127 |
| | [illegible] | 7,55,65,324 |

THE idea of creating a new appointment of Consulting Architect to the Government of India, remarks the "Pioneer", is to place at the disposal of both the Imperial and Provincial authorities the expert advice not only of an architect but of an artist in connection with the construction of public buildings. Under the present circumstances either a public building is run up on lines of economy and not of beauty by the Public Works Department, whose officers are engineers and do not profess to be architects, or, if the building is of a special kind, the design of the [illegible] is sometimes thrown open to outside competition with no other inducement than a prize of a very few thousand rupees for the winner. A beautiful building is not always necessarily more costly than an ugly one and it is hoped that without undue expenditure, the new Consulting Architect will enable the Government to erect future official edifices [illegible] of British rule and Western art.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master :—

WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON—Late District Traffic Superintendent and Major, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Commanding A Company, who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1894. Away from home and relations but among friends and admirers.

His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

Traffic Department, Concan District.

CARDIFF.

MARRIAGE.

BAIRD—MUNN—June 14, at the Congregational Church, Charles Street, Cardiff, by the Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Lloyd-Williams, B.A., of Tenby, Mathew P. Baird, son of the late M.P. Baird, Esq., Glasgow, to Florence MacDonald, daughter of James Munn, Esq., of 6, Fiercefield Place, Cardiff.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—July 2, at Quetta, Mabel Dorice, the infant daughter of John and Elsie Henderson.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

Always uniform Always good.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-51m., 1-24a. Low water 6-38m., 7-35a.
Bombay Medical Union, Apollo Bunder, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

Telegraph vs. Gymkhana.
R. A. vs. Rovers.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock to-day.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 27th ultimo, terminated yesterday.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The next meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday, at 5-15 p. m.

BOMBAY LADIES BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday next, a lecture will be given by Prof. M. Macmillan on "The Jacobite Rebellion of 1645", at 5-15. p. m., at his residence, Elphinstone College. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring a lady friend.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 4-5 p.m. to-day (weather permitting):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Camperdown | Clode |
| Overture | Light Cavalry | Suppe |
| Selection | La Figlia del Regimento | Donizetto |
| Song | Love Could I only Tell Thee | Capel |
| Galop | Narren | Gung'l |

THEFT AT CUMBALLA HOTEL.—Mr. J. Gordon Huddleston, who resides in a detached bungalow in the grounds of Cumballa Hotel, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and a silver watch with a gold chain attached, of the collective value of Rs. 355 from a despatch-box. Mr. Hiddleston went out on Saturday morning, leaving his bungalow in charge of his three servants. He returned in the evening and having had an occasion to open the despatch-box, discovered that the money together with the watch and chain had been abstracted from it.

A PLEADER ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Mr Triecumial R. Desai a High Court Pleader, residing in Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police the theft of a purse containing Rs. 157-8 from his writing desk on Saturday morning. The complainant left the purse in the writing desk and went to take his breakfast in an inner room. On returning to the desk about half an hour after he missed the purse. He called his servant Rama, whom he had taken in his employ only three days ago, and discovered he had disappeared.

SETTLING PRICE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Barker charged Nanji Khimji and Dharamsey Alibhoy with causing grievous hurt to one Kalla Mowji. The evidence showed that the accused were hawkers. On Friday night last complainant went to purchase some articles for repairing umbrellas from the accused. Some difference arose between them as to the price of the articles, and from words they came to blows. During the scuffle the first accused bit off the upper portion of the complainant's left ear, while the second accused struck him with an umbrella. The Magistrate fined the first Rs. 35 and the second Rs. 10.

A PLUCKY POLICEMAN.—On Sunday morning Visram Yessoo, a Hindu, went fishing in the sea at Mahaluximee Vellard and climbed on to a rock some distance from the point at low tide. While he was engaged in this pursuit the water rose. The waves began to break over the rock and it became impossible for him to regain the land. Fortunately policeman No. 1370 doing duty at Mahaluximee espied the man from his post, and seeing the predicament in which he was placed, swam out to rescue. Despite the roughness of the sea the sepoy struck out bravely to the rock. He was followed by a Mahomedan, named Ibrahim Mahomed Ali, and they both brought the fisherman safely to the shore.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Daji Succaram, a Hindu labourer, was charged by Inspector Coxen before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with concealing the birth of a child by secretly disposing of its dead body. On the 5th April last the accused's wife gave birth to a child, which died within an hour. The accused threw the body in a gutter near his house at Gamdevi. On the matter being brought to the notice of the police, the accused ran away from Bombay. He returned on Saturday last, when he has arrested. The accused in his defence said as he did not know where to take the body of the child, he left it in the gutter. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDER.—During the last month of June ending on 30th June 1902, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 4 244 among them the number of new admissions was 1373 classified as stated below :—

| Castes. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 495 | 264 | 338 | 1097 |
| Mussalmen | 88 | 51 | 122 | 261 |
| Parsis | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 |
| Other Castes | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 585 | 320 | 468 | 1373 |

The average daily attendance was 141.

DISOBEDIENCE TO A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.—At the Esplonade Police Court yesterday, afternoon before Mr. D. B Binning, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Fridalf Franson, William Graffin, and John Henrally, firemen on board the s. s. Leuctra, appeared to answer a charge of refusing duty prefered against them by their chief officer Mr. F. W. Heastis. The accused with one more were charged with a similar offence last week, but as the shipping master had not stated reasons for refusing them their discharge in the certificate they were acquitted. The reasons were now recorded and the accused were again charged for refusing duty. Mr. James Richardson, Chief Engineer on board said that the accused had been refusing duty since Friday last. The Magistrate sentenced them to be imprisoned till Wednesday afternoon at 2 p. m. when they were ordered to be handed over to the ship's captain as the ship was to sail that day.

FALSE CHARGE.—Before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Murray charged Jiva Kooverji, his mother Nanbai, and his wife Godaveribai with kidnapping one Panbai, a minor, from the custody of her second husband, Madhowji Mavji. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. Panbai, her father, and the complainant had been recently prosecuted on a charge of bigamy and abetment, for which Panbai's father, Daya Gheega, was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment. Complainant and Panbai were discharged, but her marriage with the complainant was declared illegal. Panbai was then handed over to her mother, Pooribai, who sent her to her first husband, Daya Shamji, who resided with the first accused, who was the "patel" of the community, and who had excommunicated complainant for bigamy. Mr. Oliviera said that it was out of spite that the complainant had dragged his clients into Court. According to the decision of the High Court the complainant had no claim over Panbai. His Worship acquitted all the accused, and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 to each of the accused as compensation.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes on the 5th inst.—Since writing to you last, reports of showers of rain having fallen at Dhola, Lathi and Chital, have reached here. Only forty cents were measured at the first station. Not a shower has fallen at Bhownagar and the heat continues oppressive.—A fire occurred on Thursday in Wadwa a Paragana in Bhownagar, when two houses were destroyed. The fire was not got under before damage to the extent of Rs.1,500 was done.—Captain Tyball, who was charged with assaulting a signaller, has been fined Rs. 20 by the Assistant Political Agent, Mro. Watson.—A Mahomedan was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment by the Magistrate of Songad for having travelled without a ticket on the B. G. J. P. line.—The Mianas who had carried on depredations on tongas going to and coming from Palitana have been committed to the Sessions to take their trial.—The Durbar of Limbdi fed at Wadhwan two thousand beggars while the Assistant Political Agent distributed loaves amongst the poor.—A contract has been entered into for a gas light installation in the Libam Baugh, the residence of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar. The cost will be Rs. 20,000.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, bearing dates up to the 24th ultimo, contain the following :—

### COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Continental firms have recommended the commercial exploitation of South Africa.

### THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT OF SURRENDER.

Colonel Kitchener presented to the King at Windsor the original document of the Boer surrender.

### ADVISER TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. G. V. Fildes, a former Secretary to Lord Milner, has been appointed Adviser to Mr. Chamberlain on South African questions.

### THE RAND MINES.

Lord Milner has informed the Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines that mining taxation would realise half a million. For the balance of local expenditure additional taxation was not intended. He held out a prospect of saving £300,000 over the dynamite supply, also a Customs reduction. The people would be consulted in all new measures.

### MR. STEYN'S BROTHER AND LORD KITCHENER.

Mr. Steyn's brother has arrived at Brussels. He eulogises Lord Kitchener's diplomacy and generosity. The Burghers, he averred, would henceforth be most loyal subjects.

### THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

### LORD MILNER AND GENERAL BOTHA FAVOUR SUSPENSION.

General Botha favours the suspension of the Cape Constitution; otherwise, he says, the Afrikander Bond will maintain racial antipathies.

Lord Milner favours the suspension of the Cape Constitution. He favours the Natal suspension also as a preliminary to confederation to enable responsible Government to commence concurrently everywhere.

### COUNT VON WALDERSEE ON THE POSITION.

Count von Waldersee proposing the King and the Army, in London, said that German soldiers knew how to appreciate a difficult and arduous task accomplished with the utmost patriotism, bravery, and humanity by the British Army.

### RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN PERSIA.

### COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.

Russia has established a Commercial School at Teheran and other chief Persian towns.

## CRICKET.

### HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday.

Scores ;—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H B Daurker c Driver b Umriger | 0 |
| Mr Masurker c Karaka b Driver | 0 |
| Mr P K Telang b Pochkhanawala | 22 |
| Mr G R Banda c Pochkhanawala b Umriger | 48 |
| Mr M D Pai b Homi Kanga | 15 |
| Mr W B Talpade c Vakil b Umriger | 13 |
| Mr K A Dalie c Karaka b Umrigar | 20 |
| Mr C V Mehta b Umrigar | 9 |
| Mr G R Kirtiker not out | 11 |
| Mr N K Diveker b Homi Kanga | 15 |
| Mr M R Deo b Homi Kanga | 0 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 161 |

LIBERAL C C (Marine Lines).

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Driver not out | 18 |
| Mr Karaka not out | 17 |
| Extra | 1 |
| Total | 36 |

### INDO-PORTUGUESE (R.I.L.I.) vs. THE P.WD.CC

The Indo-Portuguese met the P.W.D.C.C. on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and won the match by one wicket and 72 runs. Messrs. M. D'Mello, Pinto, A. D'Silva, S. D'Silva, and J. Collasco played a fine innings. Collasco and Pinto were successful with the leather also. Scott, was the only player on the P. W. D. side who could manage the bowling, and his score of 30 was undoubtedly a valuable contribution to the total of his team. Scores : Indo-Portuguese 134 for 9 wickets and P. I. W. C. C. 62.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th July, 1902.

1. There will be a meeting of No. 2 Company, at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p. m.
2. The following member, having resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps from 4th instant :—Gunner M L D Brett.

By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, s oftens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Monday :—A cyclonic storm has formed in the North-east Arabian Sea and is apparently central about 100 miles W. N. W. of Bombay. The storm in the Bay has crossed the North Ganjam and Orissa coasts into the east of Central Provinces and is central slightly to the west of Sambalpur. Light to heavy rain has fallen in North-East India and rain has increased in the Upper India, bells over the submontane district. Light rain has been general in the Gangetic plain and showers have fallen in the Punjab. Very little rain has fallen in Burma. Cherrapoonjee has received 5 inches, Chakrata 4, Gorakhpur, Dibrugarh and Mussoorie three, Rawalpindi two and Simla, Delhi and Baraich 1 1-2 inches. Moderate rain has fallen on the west coast. There have been showers in Gujarat, South India, Bombay, Deccan, Central India plateau and Central Provinces. Karwar has received five inches, Goa four, Jhansi three, and Dwarka 1 1-2 inches.

### RAIN IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

KHAMGAUM, JULY 5.

We had very nice rain last night ; 1 inch and 82 cents. Cotton seed sowing operation is going on a large scale. The weather has cleared to-day.

JALGAM-JAMODE, JULY 5.

Ten cents of rain last night. More is expected.

UMRAWATI, JULY 5.

Last night 25 cents of rain. Weather continues to be cloudy.

BARSI, JULY 6.

Weather cloudy at times. Some fields are already sown, while operations in others are put off for want of more rain. In the district there were several heavy showers in the beginning ; hence sowing has been progressing there favourably. Locally, only light showers has fallen. Sowing is delayed until we get good ones. Scarcity of water continues.

WADWAN, JULY 6.

Yesterday the weather was monsoonish. It is reported that good rain has fallen in Dharangdhara district, and that sowing will begin there. At Wadwan there was a smart shower ; seventy cents rain. The weather being very hot and sultry to-day, a heavy down-pour is expected. When there is about two inches of rain sowing will begin.

BROACH, JULY 6.

Last night there was a dust-storm, followed by thunder, lightening and rain ( 65 cents. ). More rain has fallen in the surrounding districts. Since the morning it is close and hot.

AKOTE, JULY 6.

Two inches and forty cents of rain last night. The crop prospects are improved.

BILLIMORA, JULY 6.

After an interval of more than a fortnight, it rained here to-day, after 4 p. m. Yesterday we had thunder and cloudy weather, but no rain. This morning the weather was hot, but in the afternoon it has commenced raining, the sky being very cloudy. Paddy sown during the last rains which had germinated has all perished, and so new grains will be required for sowing. Thousands of maunds of paddy seeds sown lately, have been eaten up by swallows, and other birds or destroyed in other ways.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORPTS, 7TH, JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Looks like rain.

Hissar.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year. All crops doing well.

Mooltan—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Unusually hot. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Broach.—More rain fell in districts ; intense heat Rain much needed generally.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Unusually hot. Looks like rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Rain general in Eastern Districts. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Spolapur.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Food-grains sowing backward.

Bellary—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla In. | Cts. | Esplade, In. | Cts. | Fort. In. | Cs. | Colaba. In. | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 9 | 75 | 12 | 51 | 13 | 29 | 10 | 77 |
| Monday, 7th July | 0 | 10 | 3 | 35 | 0 | 54 | 3 | 18 |
| Total | 9 | 85 | 15 | 86 | 13 | 83 | 13 | 95 |
| Total fall to July 7th 1901 | 43 | 12 | 31 | 86 | 36 | 18 | 34 | 23 |
| Total fall to July 7th 1900 | 22 | 18 | 22 | 27 | 22 | 06 | 22 | 69 |

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 10 | 82 |
| July 6th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am. | 0 | 6 |
| July 7th, do do | 3 | 85 |
| Total | 14 | 73 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY 1902.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·587 | ESE | 6 | 97·4 | 76·9 | 68 | .. | 1·01 | −2·16 |
| Sirsa | 29·603 | NE | 12 | 94·3 | 77·1 | 80 | .. | 1·89 | −0·71 |
| Delhi | 29·614 | E | 12 | 82·2 | 75·1 | 91 | 1·60 | 8·42 | +2·87 |
| Agra | 29·588 | SE | 10 | 94·0 | 78·9 | 87 | 0·02 | 2·12 | −3·07 |
| Cawnpore | 29·592 | ENE | 7 | 93·3 | 77·1 | 93 | 0·31 | 1·64 | −4·22 |
| Allahabad | 29·613 | E | 8 | 91·6 | 77·3 | 91 | 0·13 | 2·48 | −6·67 |
| Jhansi | 29·576 | SE | 7 | 98·2 | 76·6 | 86 | 2·88 | 4·85 | −4·01 |
| Jacobabad | 29·517 | NE | 5 | 105·4 | 88·0 | 59 | ... | 0·27 | −0·04 |
| Karachi | 29·517 | NW | 10 | 97·4 | 83·3 | 78 | ... | 3·35 | +2·32 |
| Jeypore | 29·565 | ENE | 7 | 97·2 | 78·1 | 85 | 0·14 | 1·86 | −2·63 |
| Ajmere | 29·525 | SW | 6 | 98·4 | 80·1 | 74 | ... | 1·97 | −2·04 |
| Deesa | 29·467 | SSW | 8 | 107·6 | 85·1 | 55 | ... | 0·89 | −3·57 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·461 | N | 3 | 99·7 | 83·6 | 61 | ... | 0·75 | −8·55 |
| Bhuj | 29·497 | N | 4 | 103·3 | 76·9 | 71 | 0·31 | 1·09 | −1·98 |
| Jamnagar | 29·498 | WNW | 14 | 95·1 | 77·7 | 80 | 0·01 | 0·23 | −4·62 |
| Dwarka | 29·505 | NW | 20 | 90·9 | 73·2 | 89 | 1·38 | 1·89 | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·478 | NW | 11 | 102·4 | 73·7 | 63 | ... | 0·10 | −7·45 |
| Bhownagar Para | 29·463 | NE | 7 | 97·6 | 82·7 | 63 | .. | 0·07 | −5·44 |
| Veraval | 29·458 | NNW | 19 | 86·6 | 78·2 | 90 | 0·06 | 1·25 | −5·17 |
| Neemuch | 29·503 | SE | 17 | 103·0 | 75·5 | 67 | ... | 0·47 | −6·28 |
| Indore | 29·494 | SE | 5 | 92·3 | 77·6 | 73 | . | 4·57 | −3·78 |
| Saugor | 29·539 | SE | 8 | 92·9 | 74·6 | 76 | 0·32 | 1·84 | −9·90 |
| Jubulpore | 29·553 | SE | 4 | 84·9 | 76.1 | 79 | 0·02 | 3·10 | −10·63 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·532 | SE | 4 | 97·6 | 79·2 | 72 | ... | 5·14 | −4·66 |
| Khandwa | 29·493 | S | 5 | 91.7 | 79·6 | 71 | ... | 9·75 | +2·10 |
| Raipur | 29·582 | SSW | 2 | 90·3 | 74·4 | 88 | 0·04 | 3·27 | −8·81 |
| Nagpur | 29·553 | S | 5 | 93·2 | 77·1 | 74 | 0·39 | 3·95 | −7·74 |
| Amraoti | 29·557 | SE | 12 | 91·2 | 76·5 | 81 | ... | 6·37 | −2·52 |
| Akola | 29·542 | SSE | 4 | 90·5 | 76·9 | 81 | 0·05 | 4·23 | −2·66 |
| Surat | 29·4[illegible] | SSE | 4 | 102·2 | 80·6 | 89 | 0·09 | 1·76 | −11·50 |
| Malegaon | 29·495 | SSE | 4 | 91·4 | 76·1 | 78 | 0·06 | 5·81 | +0·20 |
| Bombay | 29·484 | SSE | 10 | 90·0 | 77·8 | 95 | 3·10 | 13·87 | −12·48 |
| Poona | 29·510 | SE | 7 | 92·0 | 73·4 | 76 | 0·01 | 5·40 | −0·60 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·526 | S | 6 | 88·9 | 71·4 | 79 | 0·06 | 4·56 | −1·04 |
| Aurangabad | 29·532 | SE | 6 | 93·3 | 73·7 | 75 | .. | 3·15 | .. |
| Sholapur | 29·569 | SW | 20 | 94·7 | 73·5 | 66 | 0·02 | 4·8[illegible] | −0·50 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·588 | SSW | 11 | 82·5 | 75·9 | 95 | 2·41 | 30·57 | −8·53 |
| Bijapur | 29·606 | SSW | M | 88·4 | 70·3 | 79 | 0·05 | 4·84 | +0·80 |
| Belgaum | 29·626 | WSW | 29 | 73·8 | 66·8 | 95 | 1·43 | 10·18 | −0·98 |
| Goa | 29·645 | W | 18 | 81·5 | 74·9 | 80 | 4·26 | 60·02 | +29·43 |
| Karwar | 29·676 | SW | 11 | 79·6 | 74·5 | 86 | 4·95 | 68·05 | +22·26 |
| Mangalore | 29·720 | NW | 4 | 81·4 | 73·4 | 90 | 2·59 | 58·04 | +11·89 |
| Calicut | 29·757 | NNE | 8 | 81·7 | 72·5 | 94 | 3·27 | 3·27 | −9·47 |
| Cochin | 29·791 | ENE | ... | 84·2 | 74·7 | 84 | 0,90 | 29·00 | −5·88 |
| Bangalore | 29·733 | WSW | 17 | 79·2 | 63·3 | 85 | ... | 2·60 | −1·35 |
| Secunderabad | 29·602 | WSW | 13 | 93·6 | 74·0 | 74 | ... | 1·54 | −4·74 |
| Masulipatam | 29·647 | Calm | 7 | 94·6 | 77·6 | 89 | 0·32 | 4·55 | −1·40 |
| Bellary | 29·653 | SW | 11 | 91·0 | 76·3 | 67 | ... | 4·34 | +2·24 |
| Cuddapah | 29·650 | W | G | 96·2 | 78·4 | 68 | .. | 6·41 | +2·27 |
| Madras | 29·676 | SW | 8 | 101·0 | 80·0 | 70 | 0·06 | 1·54 | −1·65 |
| Coimbatore | 29·623 | WSW | 8 | 85·9 | 70·6 | 75 | ... | 1·04 | −0·84 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·709 | WSW | 11 | 99·1 | 79,8 | 65 | .. | 2·63 | +0·80 |
| Negapatam | 29·710 | SW | 5 | 96·2 | 82·0 | 53 | ... | 1·56 | −0·40 |
| Colombo | 29·811 | SW | 6 | 85·5 | 76·0 | 87 | 1·00 | 14·16 | +5·07 |
| Aden (23rd) | — | — | ... | — | — | — | — | .. | — |

In column "Sind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 2·73 (14·50) ; G. T. H. = 3·35 (14·36) St. G. H=2·97 (13·82) C. P. =3·10 (13·87).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk fall at Lahore, Surat and Ahmednagar and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic over nearly the whole country lying to the north of Latitude 16° while they are south-westerly to north-westerly to the south of that parallel. The force has been strong to a gale at Bangalore, Goa, Sholapur, Neemuch and Dwarka and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 13° in excess of normal at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Poona and Secunderabad, and the minimum 4° to 7° in Central India and at Dessa and Ahmedabad. The maximum temperature varied from 108° at Dessa to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 88° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (4·95"), Goa (4·26"), Calicut (3·27"), Bombay (3·10"), Jhansi (2·88"), Ratnagiri (2·64"), and Mangalore (2·59"), between one and two inches at Delhi, Dwarka and Belgaum, an inch at Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Veraval, Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Amednagar, Sholapur, Cochin, Masulipatam and Madras.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved northwards and its centre now lies in about Latitude 19½° N., Longitude 72° E., where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about two-tenths. The winds are now increasing in force and this morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bombay and 20 at Dwarka. The disturbance shows at present a tendency to move due north and cross the coast near Surat. The monsoon gradient is slightly steeper than usual on the Malabar Coast, while to the north of Karwar it is a little more than twice its usual strength. Hence more or less heavy rain is likely along the coast from Bombay to Karwar. In Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar the weather is very unsettled and showers are likely. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency weather continues favourable for more rain.

The weekly telegrams from south-east trades region show a rise of pressure. Strong trades were blowing at Mauritius, while they were moderate in force at Seychelles. At Zanzibar south-westerly winds with a velocity of 9 miles an hour continued to blow. About an inch of rain fell at Mauritius and light showers at Seychelles. The observer at Seychelles states that the season up to date has been finer than usual.

These telegrams show that pressure is high and nearly uniform over the greater part of the Indian Ocean lying between Latitute 6° and 18° S., where strong trades are blowing. Over the Equatorial region gradients are rather steep. Weather conditions are therefore favourable and promising for good general rain over the greater part of the Indian land area.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE RUPEE CORONATION FUND.

THE Honorary Secretary and Treasurer St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions received up to the 5th of July to the Rupee Coronation Fund opened for the purpose of paying off the debt on the Private Nurses Quarters.

There are still some hundreds of collecting cards in circulation and it is hoped that all who have received a card are doing what they can to secure as many subscriptions as possible.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Football Match, Civil vs Military, Gate Proceeds | 195 | 0 |
| Through Captain W. M. P. Wood, Kolhapur (including Rs. 100 from Colonel Ferris) | 170 | 0 |
| Concert at St. Georges Hospital | 116 | 0 |
| Through Mrs. Lely, Bulsar | 55 | 0 |
| Through Mr. J. Sladen, Surat | 50 | 0 |
| Through Mr. T. Komoki, Bombay | 44 | 0 |
| Through Messrs W. A. Graham & Co. | 44 | 0 |
| Through Mr. Prier de Soane Bombay | 42 | 0 |
| Through Mrs. Nolan, Igatpuri | 43 | 8 |
| Through Captain J. G. Greig, A.-D.-C Poona | 42 | 0 |
| Through Mr. J. Rubens, Bombay | 42 | 0 |
| Through Mr. Jamshedjee Ardeshir Wadia, Bombay | 42 | 0 |
| Through Mrs. Fido, Bombay | 40 | 0 |
| Through Rao Bahadur L. M. Deshpande, Ahmednagar | 37 | 0 |
| Per Mr. H. E. Hart Bombay Port Trust | 14 | 0 |
| Per Mr. P. G. Messent Bombay Port Trust | 20 | 0 |
| Through Mr. F. A. Ingle, Bombay | 30 | 0 |
| Through Major C. T. Hudson, I. M. S. Sataro | 28 | 0 |
| Through Mr. M. C. Gibb Collector Dharwar | 27 | 0 |
| Through Captain R. M. Carnegy Baroda | 24 | 0 |
| Through Mr. R. A. Lamb Ahmednagar | 24 | 0 |
| Through the Collector Hyderabad Sind | 23 | 0 |
| Through Mr. R. Brown Collector Sholapur | 21 | 0 |
| Through O. C. Bombay Sappers and Miners Poona | 17 | 0 |
| From "Kaira" | 15 | 0 |
| Through Mr. J. Mullar, Bombay | 14 | 0 |
| Through O. C. 2nd Oxford Lt. Infantry Bombay | 13 | 0 |
| Through Captain H. S. Burnett, Hyderabad, Sind | 13 | 0 |
| Through the Rev. T. Perrig, Chaplain St. Anne's, Bombay | 12 | 0 |
| Through Mr. S. N. Glazebrook, Bombay | 12 | 0 |
| Through Mr. Arthur Blake, Bombay | 12 | 0 |
| Through the Agent Bank of Bombay | 11 | 0 |
| Through Mr. J. Kinniburg, Akola | 10 | 8 |
| Through Mr. Wells Wellis, Thana | 10 | 0 |
| Through Mr. Grunberg, Bombay | 10 | 0 |
| Through the Rev. Wilkie Brown, Alibag | 10 | 0 |
| Through O. C. 5th Bombay Light Infantry | 10 | 0 |
| Anonymous | 10 | 0 |
| "A, Friends" | 10 | 0 |
| Through Mr. H. Chick, Bombay | 10 | 0 |
| Through Mr. T. R. Comeras, Sholapur | 10 | 0 |
| Gokak Water Power Manufacturing Company Limited, Gokak | 8 | 0 |
| O. C. 2nd Bombay Lancers | 8 | 0 |
| O. C. 17th Bombay Infantry | 7 | 0 |
| Through Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, Bombay | 6 | 4 |
| Through Mr. A. C. Logan, Collector, Broach | 6 | 0 |
| Through O. C. 7th Bombay Lancers | 5 | 0 |
| In sums of one Rupee each | 3 | 0 |
| Total | Rs. 1,426 | 4 |

## THE EXCITEMENT AT SANDHURST.

"PATER" writes to the "Madras Mail."—It was with some surprise that I read your leader in the "Madras Mail" of Wednesday, and, as I think it does not fairly represent the case of the Cadets, I ask you kindly to insert these remarks. In the first place you assume that some "causes of irritation" existed, and that the Cadets showed their resentment by resorting to incendiarism. This is the first that I have heard of any cause of irritation. I was frequently at Sandhurst some months since, and have been in correspondence with a son who is a Cadet there, but knew nothing of the fact. But, supposing some irritation did exist, is it fair to the lads to believe that they would condescend to acts of incendiarism. Of late, my son had alluded to mysterious fires, and in his last letter he wrote :—"The last attempt was to set fire to the door of the fortification room, but luckily it was discovered". He then refers to the order of the War Office stopping all leave until (to use his own words) the lunatic is caught. He adds :—"I do not believe that any Cadet has had anything to do with these fires, but, probably, some servant or person employed about the place. Does the War Office suppose we are blackguards enough to shield a fellow if we knew ? They are treating us like inmates of a Reformatory whose previous history would give them the right to suspect us". Much as I regret the rowdyism that has occurred, I think any Britisher will admit that the Cadets have not been fairly treated. Imagine, for a moment, the feelings of a lot of high-spirited lads, the majority just fresh from Public Schools, when they found that they were suspected of incendiarism, and, not only suspected, but their guilt taken for granted and punishment (stoppage of leave) awarded. It is much to be regretted that all the Cadets did not take legitimate means of expressing their very proper indignation.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

### L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.—Hanmant Balkrishna Borvankar, Joseph George DeSouza, Anant Purushottam Gogate, Sorabjee Kaikhusru Kanga, Chartsing Valiram Lakhumalani, Khushaldas Itcharam Megha, Hassum Rahim Moljiani, Gopal Bhaskar Nene, Ghelabhai Nandlal Shah, Maganlal Mayachand Sheth.

THE first rainfall of the Monsoon season occurred at Allahabad on Saturday afternoon, when a thunderstorm with steady rain brought a welcome change in the temperature. Up to 8 o'clock on Sunday morning 8-7 of an inch of rain had been received.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a Safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain W G Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 5th July, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Captain W Knaut, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 11th June, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE German East Africa steamer Line, Somali, 1,622 tons, Captain J Birch, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Miss Carroll, Mr S Mathews, Mr G L Pereira, Mr Kisen Sing and 50 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, 1,412 tons, Captain J H Sheriff, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Liverpool, 8th June, brought a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon and high seas. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

## STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

Storm Signal—Storm of feeble intensity has apparently formed, and is probably central about 100 miles West North-West of Bombay. Hoist warning signal.

Storm Signal—Storm in the Arabian Sea has crossed Kathiawar Coast and is now apparently central near Rajkote. Signal may be lowered, but strong S. W. gales probable in N-E Arabian Sea next 24 hours.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * H M S Magdala | Capt G H Hewett, R N | Turret Ship |
| H M S Pomone | Comdr H Jones, R N | Cruiser |
| H M S Cossack | Comdr M G Cartwright, R N | Cruiser |
| * Torpedo Boat No 100 | Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N | — |
| * Do No 102 | Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N | — |
| * Do No 103 | Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N | — |
| * 4 Torpedo Boats | — | — |
| R I M S Canning | Comdr R W W Gordon | In. Marine |
| R I M S Investigator | Comdr T H Heming R N | Surveying St. |
| R I M S Elphinstone | Lt Comdr Gibson | Indian Marine |
| Margaritta | Capt Baddeley | Madras Pearl Fishery |

IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Amphitrite | Capt C Windham | Cruiser |

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Abyssinia | | Turret-ship |
| Tenasserim | | Receiving Hulk |

* Indian Defence Ships.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 6.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chindwara | 1402 | McLean | | | M M & Co |
| Shahnoor | 2198 | Smith | | | E Tajbhoy |
| Ellora | 1494 | Cunningham | | | M M & Co |
| Mazagon | 2979 | | | | P & O S N Co |
| Aljofar (Schr) | 66 | Nacoda | | | D Anandjee |
| Terrier | 1008 | Kampjard | Bangkok | | R Steuart&Co |
| Vedra | 2622 | Prout | | | E Latham& Co |
| Lawada | 2140 | Tyrell | | | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton | Capt | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan Macnab | 1412 | Sheriffs | Madras | 13-7 | F Muir & Co |
| B | Pachumba | 545 | Rickford | P Gulf | 10-7 | M M & Co |
| C&R | Umballa | 3800 | Hugill | | 5-7 | M M & Co |
| D&E | Masconomo | 2788 | Townley | Antwerp | 8-7 | W &AG&Co |
| G | Assyria | 969 | Alton | P Gulf | 10-7 | M M & Co |
| K | Moshtari | 1110 | Little | Jeddah | 9-7 | B & P S N Co |
| L | Bahaduri | 819 | Fukeera | | | Shep'd & Co |
| P | Mohammadi | 1292 | Galley | | | B & P S N Co |
| Q | Naderi | 1679 | Hansen | Jeddah | 9-7 | B & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | F Ferdinand | 3860 | Martsolich | Calcutta | 10-7 | A L S N Co |
| 7 | Oriental | 3085 | Tillard | P&O Dry Dock | 8-7 | P& O Co |
| 9 | Leuctra | 1949 | Grant | Genoa | 9-7 | W & A G & Co |
| 10 & 11 | Hispania | 2213 | Hamilton | Liverpool | 10-7 | W&A G&Co |
| 12&13 | Coromandel | 2783 | Bennett | London | 12-7 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Dumra | 762 | Russell | Karachi | 8-7 | M M & Co |
| 16 | Palitana | 1934 | Marchand | Zanzibar | 9-7 | M & M Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Dwarka s | Rothwell | Karachi, July 5 |
| | City of Venice s | Knaut | Liverpool, June 11 |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Vadala s | Williams | Calcutta, &c |
| | Somali s | Birch | Zanzibar, &c |

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Coromandel, for London, &c
" E Franz Ferdinand, for Calcutta, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Falls of Keltier left here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left home wnds this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagao from Bombay arrived at Hongkong Yesterday Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valeria left Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 5th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—90 bales wool B Hurbhum : 235 bales wool W and A Graham and Co : 73 bale wool R M Kooka ; 359 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Sons : 1005 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher ; 33 bales wool H Alladin ; 99 bales wool N Goculdas ; 17 bales wool T Jeewandas ; 404 cwt myrabollams W Kipp ; 135 cwt myrabollams H Govindjee ; 2074 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey ; 1005 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co ; 11 bales wool D Nagjee ; 16 bales wool G Gangdas ; 33 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1230 cwt oil seed cake Glade and Co ; 77 bales wool Moti Jaitha ; 120 bales cotton waste A M Hussain 270 cwt grain Sewjee Cooverjee ; 350 bales cotton fly &c, P Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—150 bales cotton and 2 cwt ivory S Kimatram and Co ; 91 cwt chutney Framjee Nowrojee ; 11 bales skins C Joosub ; 37 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co ; 3 cases brassware L B Bootwalla ; 120 cwt condiments H Muncherjee and Sons ; 12 cwt ivory Framjee Sons and Co ; 800 cwt musoor Ralli Bros ; 80 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 4 packages carpets and 1 case woodenware K P Bhumgara 13 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co ; 35 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 11 hogsheads condiments Treacher and Co ! 60 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co ; 14 cases nutmegs K B Sajun ; 8 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 171 cwt horns H A Mahomed ; 8000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 14 baless kins R M Kooka ; 8 bales kins W and A Graham & Co ; 107 cwt mother of Pearl shells N Meanee & Co 4 bl s corpets J M Rahimtoola ; 201 cwt Gum H Virdbore ; 613 cwt tarmeric Caajee Purbat & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Coromandel s—57 bundles moongmats & bundle carpets F P Bhumgara; 126 cases condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Leuctra s—1 bale Carpets Tata & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Masconomo s— 503 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bechur ; 50 cwt gum Jehabhy Premjee

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Mitsen B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—103 bales cotton The Mitsen B Kaisha ; 700 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co ; 18 bales cotton shingtai Company ; 323 bales cotton N J Abraham ; 324 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 193 bales cotton Ewing and Co ; 200 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 1,026 bales cotton Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Mazagon s—30 cases condiments Manockjee Poojiajee and Sons ; 1,636 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist E David Sassoon and Co ; 35 cwt senna leaves S Arjoon.

FOR MOJI.

Mazagon s—300 bales cotton The Mitsin B Kaisha.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 87 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 119,345 | 95,989 | |
| Same date last year | 5 | 14 | 90 |

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TRAVELLING RUGS
( with fringed ends )
90 inches by 60 inches.
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CLAN TARTAN
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OF THE
FINEST QUALITY OF WOOL
are now offered at the
SPECIAL PRICE
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CAMERON,
CAMPBELL,
FRASER ( Lovat or red ),
FRASER ( Hunting ),
GORDON,
GRAHAM, ( Montrose ),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART ( Old ),
URQUHART.

Other Tartans made to order
AT Rs. 16 EACH.

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WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1902.

## THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

WE hope his Majesty's Government has not attached too much weight to the ostentatious eagerness with which the Boers and rebel Burghers have thrown down their arms and sworn allegiance, and that the demonstrative transfer of affections from Oom Paul and Mr. Steyn to the King has not led his Majesty's advisers to commit a grievous error in determining not to suspend the Constitution in Cape Colony. The petition in which Cape Colonists asked for that suspension was signed by forty-three members of the Colonial Parliament—the whole of the Progressive Party. It had the support of the most prominent legislators in the Colony, and the most influential section of the Home and South African press. Its originator was Mr. Rhodes, and its sponsors Mr. Runciman and Dr. Smartt. Lord Milner let it be understood that he did not disapprove of its prayer. Yet Downing Street says "No; we are sure an earnest desire exists to avoid further strife and to allay the passions excited by the war". Cape Colonists are not so sanguine and even those who have opposed the petition do not put forward sentiments such as are expressed by his Majesty's Ministers. They have fought in the field and will fight in the forum. The principle actuating Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier and chief opponent of suspension is this: "We will fight it out in the House of Assembly and beat them there as we have beaten them in the field". Burgher rebels may or may not be actuated by the earnest desire to avoid further strife which Mr. Chamberlain imagines, but there is fight still left in the loyalists judging from the utterances of Sir Gordon Sprigg. As soon as the Burghers broke into rebellion the movement for suspension of the constitution began. The idea was favourably entertained but it was thought that time was not then ripe for coming to a definite decision. Mr. Rhodes intervened and warned the Cape of its danger. He urged the drafting of the petition asking for the temporary withdrawal of the Constitution in order that the Imperial Government might grant relief to the Colony in regard to indemnity, registration and redistribution of seats. A deputation waited on Sir Gordon Sprigg inviting his support of the memorial, but the Premier refused point-blank to recognise the necessity for suspension, and declared himself unalterably opposed to any such course being adopted. Before his death Mr. Rhodes expressed the opinion that if it were found impossible to obtain suspension for the definite objects mentioned, it would be well to petition for suspension pure and simple, Lord Milner as the strong man on the spot, being left a free hand to act as he thought best in the interests of the country. Sir Gordon Sprigg would not give way and the tug of war began.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Rhodes, the Progressive party, during a visit of Lord Milner to Capetown, met and adopted a resolution, asserting that in view of the general state of the country suspension was more than ever necessary, and deciding to present a petition to the Governor, Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson and to suggest to Lord Milner the idea of an Advisory Council, representative in its character to lend its assistance to the Executive during the period that the constitution was in suspension. Not only was the suggestion favourably received, but Lord Milner referred to it approvingly in a letter acknowledging receipt of the petition. That letter is in the eyes of impartial critics the most important contribution to the discussion of the pros and cons of the question. It would not, he felt, be proper for him, unless invited by Government to give an expression of his views on the petition itself, but the terms of the covering letter afforded him a loophole and in a letter to "My dear Hutchinson", dated May 19th last, Lord Milner said: "Speaking unofficially and as to old friends I may say that I entirely sympathise with the desire to preserve the colony from ruin and the consequences which are likely to result from the resumption of Parliamentary and party strife before the bitter passions excited by the war have had even a little time to subside. It is impossible for me to forget what happened two years ago when heated party discussions and a violent agitation throughout the country followed immediately upon the suppression of the first rebellion and were, in their turn, followed immediately by a second rebellion more widespread, more protracted and more ruinous than the former one". With that experience in his mind Lord Milner said he would sympathise with the petitioners even if the Cape Colony was alone concerned, but other interests were involved, and it would be idle to ignore the effect that a furious controversy in the Cape Colony, turning exclusively upon the war, its causes and its conduct, would be certain to exercise in retarding the pacific action of other parts of South Africa. Finally Lord Milner expressed himself in the following terms:—"Without entering into any discussion of the proposal in detail, I may say that I do not see any reason why, under the system there indicated, the material interests of the Colony should not be thoroughly well looked after, the progress in the necessary public works maintained, and the personal liberties of law-abiding citizens amply safe-guarded. I think that such a system is much more likely to make for real freedom, for industrial and commercial development, and for the appeasement of race-hatred, than is an immediate return to the old condition of things. I think that a system will facilitate the removal of the irksome restrictions of Martial Law, while, if the country is to be agitated from end to end by contested elections and all their mischievous accompaniments, Martial Law may have to be maintained for a much longer time".

Has Government lost confidence in Lord Milner? Does Mr. Chamberlain no longer impose such trust in him as to be willing to follow him blindfolded? Lord Milner's views were tossed aside with as little consideration as if they were those of a Fiji islander, not respected as those of the strong man on the spot. He would give the country an opportunity and time to recover from bitter passions. Both Lord Kitchener and General Botha agree with Lord Milner. Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues are assured of the existence of an earnest desire to avoid further strife and to allay the passions excited by war. They forget that the Afrikander Bond was obstructive before the war and is likely to remain so now the war is over. It is true the large numbers of its members, having turned traitor and fought against us will be permanently disfranchised, and it is on this rock that Sir Gordon Sprigg is building. The Premier is in England now and has evidently, in accordance with his promise to those who are with him, talked the matter over very freely with Mr. Chamberlain. In a meeting held at Capetown on the 1st ult., Sir Gordon expressed views and sentiments very similar to those we quoted in the footnote to our telegram of yesterday. He was positive that a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the constituencies, would result in a big Government majority, because under the new registration several Bond seats would be gained, giving the Government such a majority as would enable the passage of the Redistribution Bill, which would maintain British supremacy for ever. With Crown Colony Government, he opined that there would be a retrogression of fifty years. He had the utmost confidence in the Imperial Government, but the Salisbury Cabinet could not last for ever, and he did not look forward with any confidence to the accession to power of the party of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Certain legislative matters are in need of immediate attention, and it is essential that British interests shall be fully protected in those measures. But until the registration next January, and the passing of a Redistribution Bill has been secured, it is next to impossible that those measures can be carried into law. The Cape Legislative Assembly first requires the attention of a Colonial Colonel Pride, for some of its members are men who led their constituents into open rebellion or covered hostility towards British rule. Those who are on the spot, both loyal legislators and loyal journalists, well argue that racial feeling, already strong enough, will be greatly intensified by the application of the ceaseless irritants of party strife. If, remarks the "Cape Times", our object be peace and reconciliation, surely the worst method of securing these is a system whose very essence is conflict and antagonism. As we have said we fear Government has made mistake, having accepted as too permanently intensely genuine the demonstrations of good-will and reconciliation of which we have heard so much. The dream of a federated South Africa is farther from realisation than it was a month ago.

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**INDIA'S COMMERCE.** MR. O'CONOR'S review of the Trade of India in 1901-02 is as usual an uncommonly interesting volume. It shows that the effects of the failure of the monsoon of 1899 were keenly felt up to the end of the commercial year of 1900 and the state of India's trade with foreign countries in the earlier part of the latter year bore eloquen ttestimony to the extent of the suffering and want which had overspread the land. But the figures for last year's trade, carrying us up to the end of March in the present year, are happily almost free from traces of that disaster. Indeed so far as the import and export trades were concerned the country completely emerged from the cloud which a year of famine and want had cast over it, and not only so but recorded a season of increase. The best proof of the return of prosperity to the people is to be found in the notable increase in imports of merchandise. Last year imports were augmented to the extent of 519 lakhs of rupees. In cotton goods and yarn alone there was an increase, of 306 lakhs. Every department of the import trade showed an increase, with the exception of articles of food. In that instance the decline was insignificant, and may in any case be accounted for by the improved condition of agriculture in India. If we consider the various heads of trade specifically, we find that among articles of food and drink the importations of sugar accounted for quite half of the aggregate value of all the items comprised. Beet sugar was very largely imported during the year, and the bulk of the importations exceeded by 730,000 cwt. even the phenomenal imports of 1897, which led to the imposition of the countervailing duty. This large increase brought with it a substantial decline in prices, although at the close of the year the tendency was for quotations to improve again. Of the aggregate quantity of sugar imported quite 54 per cent. was beet sugar and the great mass of it came from Austria-Hungary, and about fifty per cent. passed through Karachi. One effect of this new development of trade has been felt in Southern India. The cane sugar which used to go from there to Ceylon has met with such severe competition that it has had to give way, and for the time being the export trade of the South of the Peninsular in refined sugar is almost extinct, so far as Ceylon is concerned. The imports of provisions slightly increased. There was no longer any necessity to resort to the Persian Gulf for ghi, but various other departments of the trade more than accounted for the decline in regard to this commodity, which was due to the restoration of the country from famine conditions. We find that importations of the liquors also increased, and that although there was a slight improvement in the quantity of German beer taken, English malt liquor held its own. On the other hand the British distiller has to give place to his foreign rivals as regards the amount of spirits he sends to this country.

From articles of food we turn to metals and hardware manufactures, and discover that there was a general increase of Rs. 1,28,25,441. A slight decrease was recorded in the value of importations of machinery and cutlery, but this decline was due rather to lower prices than to a smaller trade. The depression in the tea industry accounted for a rather serious falling off in the trade in agricultural implements. German hardware and cutlery continue to be pushed, and very cheap goods find a ready sale. British goods had suffered by this competition, having now fallen below 70 per cent. of the total importations. As is usual in times of distress the trade in copper showed a big decline in 1899, but there was an increased and active import last year. The trade will, however, take some time to recover thoroughly, this being due to the fact that nearly half of the whole trade is carried on in Bombay, where the distress was greatest. The advance in the imports of machinery and millwork to the value of Rs. 3,00,00,000 shows that there is an improvement in the industrial position generally. At present, however, Bombay does not share this satisfactory state of things. Bengal trade was very active largely in consequence of the big demand in Calcutta, for electrical machinery for traction, lighting, and fans. There was an increased importation of machinery at all the other large ports in addition to Calcutta and Bombay, and as there was no increase in the tea industry, it follows that there must have been considerable activity in other directions. There was another increase in tobacco, which is to be found under the general head of chemicals, drugs, and narcotics; the reports of which were be collectively largely augmented. Cigarettes to the value of twenty-one lakhs of rupees entered the country last year, and there are indications that this form of smoking is taking a strong hold on the population, especially in the large towns. Cigarettes to the extent of about six lakhs of rupees came from the United States, and the greater proportion of these were smoked by natives. This seems to suggest a good opening for a new Indian industry. Other articles which were very conspicuous in the year's imports were all classes of cotton manufactures which, as has been already mentioned, showed a very noticeable improvement, woollen manufactures, apparel, railway material, silk manufactures and precious stones and pearls. The United Kingdom continues to send the greater part of the merchandise landed at Indian ports, but the share of the United Kingdom does not improve owing to the increasing importance of the trade in sugar and petroleum. Austria-Hungary, Russia, Germany, and Belgium combine to send about 19 per cent. of India's imports; and the remainder comes from the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, China, France and the United States.

A glance over the exports of the year fail to show any revival from the shrinkage which began with the advent of the plague in 1894-95. Since that year exports have declined from Rs. 5,05,74,144 to Rs. 3,25,98,163. Bombay has chiefly suffered as of course in this city the bulk of the export trade is carried on. Another cause has also contributed to the decline, however, and that is the establishment of direct communication between Europe, the Persian Gulf and the East Coast of Africa. Formerly Bombay had the monopoly of trade with those regions, acting as a receiving and distributing agent for them. Last year there was a very small recovery on the preceding year, this being due to the larger exports. In 1900 the grain trade owing to drought and famine was hardly more than half of that of 1898, but adverse seasons having passed away the trade in grain and cotton showed a tendency to resume its old status, though it is still at a comparatively low level. It is obvious, however, that India's exports must always depend more or less upon the seasons as they consist almost entirely of agricultural products. At Karachi, it is aptly pointed out, the failure of wheat and rapeseed in the Punjab may almost entirely extinguish the trade of that port. The feature of the exports of the last two years has been the big decline in exports of all articles of food and drink compared with the amounts sent out in 1899. It must be remembered, however, that in that year there was a very large, indeed an altogether exceptional, demand on Europe for Indian wheat Prices were high, and the Punjab harvest was abundant. Exports of coffee recovered somewhat, but the quantity was greatly below the level of former years. The menace of differential treatment of Indian coffee in France, which takes fully a third of the quantity exported, has not yet been applied. The exports of rice were the largest since 1898, and the quantity exported was probably the largest, for some considerable time longer, as prices have been very low. The anticipations of a large export of wheat were not realised. This was not due to a bad harvest, the Punjab crop being an especially good one. After the period of famine and drought, the stocks in this country needed replenishing. This year it is to be feared there will be a decrease, as the harvest was generally below the average. India may be said to have practically ceased to export sugar, owing to the competition of raw beet sugar, for the British refineries, and to deficient crops. The export trade seems to be a thing of the past, but this does not necessarily mean the death of the sugar-growing industry, for there is a considerable market in India, and, as the report states, growers and refiners might make their position assured if they would only grow and refine the article under conditions preventing the waste and exaggerated cost of production which accompany defective cultivation and manufacture. The principal consumers of Indian tea are to be found in the United Kingdom, which takes over 80 per cent. of the whole output. Australia, Turkey, Persia, Canada, China, Germany, and Russia take the bulk of the remainder. Last year the exports declined in volume considerably. The total value of the exports amounted to Rs. 8,14,94,893,000 against Rs. 9,55,09,301,000 in 1900. There was also a decrease as regard the quantity of opium shipped and the exports from Malwa being particularly low, and there was a further serious decline in indigo. Since 1894 the trade in this product has steadily dropped, and at the present rate the industry bids fair to become extinct. Jute exhibited a fair increase, and there was a very notable improvement in the quantity of seeds exported, the figures being the highest for ten years. The United Kingdom altogether took 25·3 per cent. of the trade—a much decreased share, and the rest was distributed among the following countries:—China, Germany, France, United States, Japan, Straits Settlements, Egypt, Belgium, Ceylon, Italy and Austria-Hungary. The total value of the imports last year was Rs. 1,01,11,91,966 and of the exports Rs. 102,92,73,904.

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**THE ADMINISTRATION OF LABUAN.** THE Colonial Office has declined to entertain the petition from Labuan, praying for its removal from the administration of the British North Borneo Company, and had it not undertaken to put pressure on the Directors of the Company with regard to the provision of schools and the better administration of justice, it would have done Labuan a gross injustice. The North Borneo Company was described only the other day as bearing as bad a reputation in Asia as the repute of Raja Brooke's is high. Sarawak is governed by Raja Brooke independently, though he has surrendered all its foreign affairs into the custody of Great Britain. Sarawak has good public buildings, capital schools, well-regulated towns, and thriving trade, and excellent civil service Europeans. Brunei which comes next to it is a moribund sultanate "where a greedy, ignorant monarch squats in a dark and noisome room in his tumble-down palace, while his ministers stand about him clad in gaudy cotton dresses and decked with shoddy jewelry sold to them by the enterprising Chinaman who is the only person who makes anything out of this effete and decaying state". If anything flagrant occurs, the Governor of British North Borneo, the servant of the Company not of the British Government, goes to Brunei and they agree to all he says, "knowing full well that the hard-worked official who administers a province about the size of Ireland cannot waste more time in coming again just yet". How much less time has he to devote to Labuan? The island was only handed over to the Company because Government did not think it worth the expense of up-keep. We retain possession of it for the same reason that the dog lay in the manger, that no one else might eat the hay. But if we hold the country we are bound to provide for the welfare and education of our people who go out there. Labuan is declared to be one of the deadest places imaginable with an air of the departed life about it. Mr. Colquhoun says the ghosts of past British occupation fill it with melancholy. A year ago almost, Mr. Colquhoun reminded the Home Government that the expedient of Chartered Company administration could only at best be a temporary expedient, and that North Borneo required treatment quite different from that which could be given by such a Company, though he gave the Company credit for honest intentions. North Borneo, which includes Labuan, is not at present a credit to the nation whose flag protects it. It presents difficulties and possibilities which cannot be solved or realised without a change in the present regime. Two well-known English travellers have drawn attention to the existing state of affairs since the beginning of the year, yet Government has done nothing beyond refusing Labuan the relief she has prayed for.

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**SIR HENRY WATERFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.** THE appointment, reported by the "Pioneer's" home correspondent, of Mr. Abraham, one of the senior clerks in the India Office, to succeed Sir Henry Waterfield as Financial Secretary, can only be a temporary arrangement pending the selection of a permanent incumbent of that important post, which is one of the few prizes at Home open to high Anglo-Indian officials. Amongst the names which have been mentioned when the question of Sir Henry Waterfield's successor has been generally discussed is that of Mr. Finlay, at present officiating Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, who would be in every way an admirable selection. It may be noticed that the return of Sir Edward Law, who is due back in India early in the autumn to relieve Mr. Finlay, removes the reason which prevented the latter's proceeding on furlough last April.

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WRITES a correspondent: "We may take it that the monsoon is at last upon us, or will be to-morrow (Tuesday July 8). The natives learned in these matters say so, and what is more, EHA on Sunday overheard the butterflies says so. Not being a naturalist I cannot tell what particular butterflies they were, but they were distinctly heard to exclaim: 'Come along, the rains are here at last!' and they winged their way to dryer climes. They have told EHA the same thing in former years, and have never misled him."

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward mails of the 27th June, left Aden at 9 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

ATTENTION having been drawn to the inconvenience caused by the practice obtaining in Ulwar State of surcharging letters which do not bear the Ulwar stamp, arrangements have been made for introducing postal unity into Ulwar. Negotiations on the same subject are also in progress with the States of Kishengarh, Bikanir, and Bundi.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Government of India says that numerous trials have been made in the several provinces of India with a view to testing the efficacy of Dr. Edington's method of exterminating locusts by means of a fungus disease, which was said to have shown good results in South Africa; but the experiments have not succeeded in this country. The Government have accordingly ordered the discontinuance of the issue of fungus tubes from the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory.

THE report of Major-General Egerton on the recent operations against the Mahsud Waziris is published in Saturday's "Gazette of India". The Commander-in-Chief's covering letter to the Government of India contains a tribute of praise to the way in which the operations were conducted, and to the gallantry of those engaged in the campaign. The Government of India briefly endorse the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE issue of certain articles of signalling equipment to the Northern Waziristan Militia is subject to the condition that only men who belong to districts within the British border are to be instructed in signalling. The Southern Waziristan Militia are to get the same scale of signalling equipment, instead of that previously sanctioned.

THE latest clever swindle on the Continent consists of turning ten Bank of England notes into eleven by a little clever manipulation. The method shows infinite ingenuity. Each of the banknotes is cut in ten pieces; these are pieced together on transparent paper, and to each of the patched notes a false scrap is added to re-place the piece taken to make up the eleventh. It is only when the different numbers of the notes were carefully examined at the Bank that the fraud was discovered.

WHAT is the exact hour of the day when it is banal to wear spats in London? We feel abashed when a New York society journal bases an attack on the smartness of London men on spats. "Speaking of footwear," it writes: "It is to be noted, as evidence of the sad state of English concern for the niceties, that one may see in the most exclusive hotels in London men who wander about the lounges wearing spats after six o'clock in the afternoon." How terrible!

THE Central Provinces Sanitary Report for 1901, though not written by Colonel Scott-Reid, who held charge of the office of Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year, contains some interesting references to the scientific work which has been done under his auspices. Reference is made to the "Conference on Malaria" held at Nagpur in January last. The Report also contains a long account (over three pages of print) of the treatment of snake bite with Dr. Calmette's serum. Great care has evidently been taken in making the serum available for use, in issuing full instructions to subordinate medical officers in charge of dispensaries in the interior, in watching the application of the serum, and in testing cases of alleged cure. This subject seems to have received very special attention in the Central Provinces. The Chief Commissioner also refers "with interest" to the accounts of lathyrism given in some of the reports, and desires that a thoroughly systematic inquiry be made regarding this disease.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The ten o'clock bulletin states that the King had nine hours' natural sleep last night.

His progress continues uninterrupted.

The wound is discharging freely and is less painful to dress.

## THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.
### THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.
### THE RAND LABOUR QUESTION.
### DEARTH OF NATIVE LABOURERS.

The "Daily News," the "Chronicle" and the "Standard" welcome Mr. Chamberlain's decision regarding the proposed suspension of the Cape Constitution. The "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" admit misgivings in this connection. The "Morning Post" expresses astonishment that Government should override the well-trained judgment of Lord Milner.

The "Times" Johannesburg correspondent telegraphs that anxiety is felt regarding the supply of native labour. There will probably be a permanent difficulty in making the supply of native labour keep pace with the growing requirements of the Rand.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUDAN.
### SLATIN PACHA'S VIEWS.
### AUTOMOBILES NEEDED.

Slatin Pacha, in an interview, which Reuter's Vienna correspondent had with him, advocates the introduction into the Sudan of strong but not speedy automobiles as a substitute for Railways. He favours the development of the Sudan on agricultural and not mining lines.

## THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.
### AUSTRALIA DECLINES TO JOIN.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Australian Government has decided not to become a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the English mails of the 27th ultimo left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

## GREAT FIRE AT SIMLA.
### SHOPS DESTROYED.
### EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

A big fire occurred here last night involving the Mall between the establishments of Messrs. Kellner and Company and Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company. The premises of Messrs. Younds, Framjee and Company, Seldon, Berrif, Herbert Davis, and the Alliance Commission Agency were completely burnt out, while Messrs. Kellner and Company and Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. also have suffered badly.

It is impossible as yet to obtain reliable estimates of the amount of the damage done, but it comprises many lakhs of rupees, partly covered by insurance.

LATER.—The fire is stated to have originated under the staircase used jointly by Messrs. Yond and Co., and Messrs. Framjee and Co., at 2 o'clock this morning, when Inspector Cook and the police arrived, and did their best to arrest the progress of the fire. The police were soon after followed by the Fire-Brigade under Mr. Hedges. Their combined efforts, however, were of little avail, and the flames gradually spread themselves over the buildings occupied by Messrs. [illegible] and Co., the Alliance Commission Agency, [illegible] and Co., Berrif and Co., Kellner and Co. It was with the [illegible] difficulty that the Central Telegraph Office and the lower bazaar were saved.

Messrs. [illegible] and Co.'s [illegible] have been completety gutted, and their large stock of wines and provisions destroyed. Messrs. [illegible] and Co., have lost their entire stock. Among the others who are sufferers by the complete destruction of their stock-in-trade are Messrs. Berrif and Co., and Messrs. Kellner and Co. Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's premises next to Messrs. Yood and Co., are constructed of masonry and came out of the [illegible] without damage. Their stock has suffered.

The buildings, which have been destroyed, were mostly wooden structures with little masonry.

Messrs. Yood and Framjee and Co. have taken new premises and will [illegible] again.

## DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WOOD.

[illegible], JULY 7.

Lieut. A. C. S. Wood, [illegible] died at Murree on Saturday evening, from [illegible].

## DEATH OF MR. ALLAN MACKINNON.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

Mr. Allan Mackinnon, of Messrs. MacNeill and Co., and Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, died in a few hours [illegible], on Saturday morning.

## THE RECEPTION AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, the 6th inst., states that the reception to the Indian Chiefs and notables at the India Office could hardly have been surpassed. It cost £7,000.

## THE SANDHURST DISTURBANCES.
### LORD HUGH CECIL AND RUSTICATION.

Lord Hugh Cecil urges the Sandhurst [illegible] to protest against rustication as a method of [illegible].

## STREET BETTING IN ENGLAND.
### RECOMMENDATION BY THE LORDS' COMMITTEE.

The "Indian Daily News" London [illegible] cables:—

The report of the Lords' Committee [illegible] published. They recommend that [illegible] legislation should be adopted to suppress street [illegible]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.
### THE RUSH FOR LAND.
### COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Considerable progress has been made in the scheme of Land Settlement in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The number of applicants is enormous, and a temporary settlement is being made in urgent cases.

Large schemes of irrigation are contemplated by the Imperial Government.

The Military Railways will henceforth be styled the Central and South African Railways. Sir E Girouard has been appointed Railway Commissioner.

## LIEUT-COLONEL GIROUARD.
### HAS MANAGED THE RAILWAYS DURING TWO WARS.
### AND BELIEVES IN AMERICAN MACHINERY.

Lieut-Col. Sir Edward Percy Cranwell Girouard K. C. M. G., D. S. O., R. E., who has been appointed Railway Commissioner has been D. A. G. in South Africa since 1900, and Director of Railways on the lines of communication since 1899. He was born in Montreal on the 26th January 1867, the son of the Hon. Desire Girouard. He was educated at the Commercial Academy, Three Rivers, and the Royal Military College Kingston, Canada. He entered the the Army in 1888 and served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Lord Kitchener, receiving the brevet of Major, D.S.O., British medal and the Khedive's medal with two clasps. He also served in the Nile Expedition of 1897, and was mentioned in despatches. He was Railway Traffic Manager at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from 1890-95 and was Director of the Soudan Railways 1896-98 and President of the Egyptian Railway Board 1898-99. In reference to the construction of the Soudan Railway, the following story is told of Lord Kitchener and, as he then was Major Girouard, who was directing the works. The Sirdar appeared one morning on the scene and expressed in characteristic words his disapproval of certain features of the work. The young officer, the story goes, stood back and addressing his chief, demanded, "am I bossing this railway Sir, or are you." The Sirdar retired. Whether the story be true or not, the Engineer Officer was called to South Africa to take the post of Director of Railways immediately after the outbreak of the War. Lieutenant-Colonel Girouard believes in American machinery and his placing of the contract for the Atbara Bridge in the Soudan, with an American firm, raised a great outcry from British Bridge builders.

On his appointment as Director of Railways in South Africa the following sketch was written by Mr. Walter J. Kingsley.

Lord Kitchener is perhaps the best type of the man of blood and iron who is on horseback in the world to-day. In grim, silent fashion he loves subordinates who can obey, and who can do those deeds he commands unadvised and unafraid because sufficient unto themselves in genius even as is their exemplar.

Major Girouard is a man of whom the world is hearing much in these days, chiefly because in his capacity of railroad builder in the wake of Britain's avenging armies he has seen fit to buy machinery and bridges and steel rails and tools in America rather than in the land which has to pay for them. Major Girouard is a lesser Kitchener, but near to him in organising power and relentless, unswerving execution of great designs.

He is less taciturn than the former Sirdar, and in his amiability lies, it may be, his chief difference from Lord Kitchener.

Major Girouard is young—thirty years of age—but he has been a power in the Army since the last Soudan campaign.

He has no kinsfolk of wealth, of great influence, or of famous name. He is a Colonial, who has gone far by the sheer power of brain.

What is the story of his career, and why is it that to-day he is able to stand between the British manufacturer and his blood-won commercial rights in South Africa and let the sneering Yankee monopolise the industrial prizes?

It is a short story and an eventful one, and every line of it is crowded with the achievements of self-fore-ordained success. He was born in Montreal and educated as an engineer in one of the excellent technological schools of Canada. No one ever helped him over an obstacle. His resources barely sufficed to pay for his education.

His first employment was with the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose lines stretch from ocean to ocean. It was a small place, but the youth mastered his every duty with a rush and then sought to master every other department of the road. In a short time he felt himself able to adorn any position in the company.

The officials liked him and admired his industry, but promotion comes slowly in corporations, and the engineer turned his thoughts to the army. He had great ambitions; he wanted the power to handle men like the pieces on a chess-board. To do himself justice, he believed that he should have military power.

Moreover, the glorious military traditions of the St. Lawrence filled him with a love for military service under the flag which had borne down the fleur-de-lis at Quebec, and made the great river a British waterway.

Six years ago he arrived in England. He joined the Army as an engineer, and was sent to Woolwich. There he gave no thought to polo or to clubs, to society or to recreation. He was resolved to master the complex and interminable problem of army transportation. To resolve was to do, and he, moreover, learned everything that he could about other branches of military science.

A POWERFUL PAMPHLET.

He took in and assimilated technical knowledge with amazing ease.

He has a future, said his superiors. Then he drew national attention to himself by publishing a little pamphlet showing how England could be defended from invasion by a military coast railway line.

The subject was handled in a masterly fashion. His ideas were discussed even in the Cabinet.

General Kitchener read the book and studied the writer. When he was called on to take command in Egypt he asked for the Canadian, whom he placed on his staff as an engineer officer with the rank of major. Hard work and ability had brought him to this opportunity at the age of twenty-five years.

His capacity in the Soudan was so marked, and the processes of his mind so mathematical in correctness, his foresight so sure, that he was given full charge of the construction of the railway up the valley of the Nile.

Born and reared in the cold, crisp air of Canada, he never faltered under the sun of Egypt. He asked for work, not for comforts.

Everyone knows the story of the railway, how the Atbara bridge was bought in America, and how the young engineer went to America and bought the equipment for the Alexandria terminal.

When the war began in South Africa, both Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener said that Major Girouard must be on the staff. He left the railway in Egypt to take charge of the railways used for military purposes in South Africa.

A MECHANICAL HERO.

Major Girouard is in charge of the re-building of the lines destroyed by the Boers, and of the railway systems generally which have been used for army transport.

His name is a household word in Capetown. His wonderful energy, his contempt for red-tape, his political farsightedness, his engineering skill, have made him into a kind of mechanical hero, from whom nothing, however wonderful, causes surprise. "Oh, Girouard will see it through somehow", closes many an argument on railway transport.

It is in connection with this work that he has placed the great orders for machinery and equipment in America which have so mightly displeased the manufacturers of England. He is young, but he is [illegible] and Lord Kitchener who sent him to [illegible] to buy whatever the Soudan Railway needed according to his own judgment, will hardly check him [illegible] when he continues on the same line of [illegible] action against the producers of England.

## YANKEE ENTERPRISE IN LIVERPOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The Americans are acquiring a great provision business at Liverpool.

## THE NEW ORDER OF MERIT.
### BANQUET TO RECIPIENTS.

The Athenæum Club gives a banquet to the members of the new Order of Merit on the 25th instant.

## MAULED BY A TIGRESS.
### OFFICER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

MADRAS, JULY 7.

Major Williams, 28th Madras Infantry, was on Saturday last seriously mauled by a tigress in the Mamandur forest, North Arcot District, where he had been out shooting. He was brought to Renigunta where his wounds were dressed, and he was subsequently conveyed to Madras and admitted into the General Hospital.

## THE CHINA RELIEFS.
### DEPARTURE OF FIELD HOSPITALS.

The Jelunga left for Hongkong on Saturday evening with two sections of a British Field Hospital from the Madras Command, under Major Powell, R. A. M. C. with Captain Gunter, four Assistant Surgeons and 71 details, four sections of a Native Field Hospital one from each command under Lieutenant Pringle I. M. S. and 136 details; two Field Medical Store Depots, one from the Punjab and one from the Bengal Command under Captain Garstin, I. S. M. D. Major Powell commands the whole party till arrival in Hongkong.

The Jelunga will leave Taku on the 18th instant with the 4th Gurkhas and will arrive at Calcutta on the 18th August, disembarking the 4th Gurkhas, and then drops out of the China Relief programme.

## CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM FROM VICEROY TO KING-EMPEROR.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between H. E. the Viceroy and the King-Emperor:—

Viceroy to the King-Emperor:

"Now that bulletins report your Majesty to be out of danger, may I, on behalf of this great dependency, convey our heartfelt congratulations upon this happy end to our anxieties? The feeling throughout India has never been more intense and sincere, and our relief and thanksgiving are proportionate. We now pray for your Majesty's speedy recovery of strength and for continuance of long and beneficent reign".

King-Emperor to Viceroy.

6th July, 1902.

"Much touched by kind message and sympathy, am progressing slowly but surely".

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

If obtainable within the curent year twelve 3 03 Maxim guns are to be brought out to India from Home, six on infantry field and six on parapet mountings.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 5:—Williams, Lt., Bo. 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

Haskard, Lt. Bo, 2nd Royal Dublin Fus., on duty, from Aden.

Boulton, Lt., Bo. 1st Bo. Grenadiers, on duty, from Aden.

Bowring, Lt., Bo. 1st Dorsets, on duty, from England.

Weatherby, Lt., E. A.-D.-C. to H. E. the C-in-C. on duty, from Simla.

Cotter, Lt., Punj, R. A., on leave, from Nowshera

Cure, Major, Punj, R. F. A. on leave, from Campbellpore.

Sevayne, Lt. Col., Punj., R. A. M. C., from leave from England.

Reade, Mayor, Punj, The Welch Rigt, from leave, from England.

Mitge, Lt., Punj, the Welch Regt., from leave from England.

Purdy, Brig-Genl, R. A., on leave, from Murree.

Stocker, Lt, Punj, R. A., on duty, from England.

Kendall, Lt, Punj, Wilts, Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.

Warsley, Lt, Punj, 1st Cavalry, on leave, from England.

Henniker, Capt, Beng, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Meerut.

Humphreys, Lt, Beng, 44th Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, July 5.—Humphreys, Lt, Beng, 44th Gurkha Rifles, from leave, to Shillong.

Bowen, Capt. Birg., on leave to, England.

Henniker, Capt.; Beng, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.

Kekelvich, Major, Beng, York and Lanc. Regt., on leave, to England.

Bayley, Lt. Bo. York and Lanc. Regt, on leave, to England.

Williams, Lt. Bo., 1st. Lancers, on leave, to England.

Wetherby, Lt. Bo., 2nd Oxford L. I., on leave, to England.

Howard, Lt. Punj, R. E., on leave, to England.

Cotter, Lt. Punj, R. A., on leave, to England.

Cure, Major, Punj, R. F. A., on leave, to England

Swayne, Lt.-Col., Punj R. A. M. C., on leave to Peshawar.

Leggett, Capt., Punj, R. A., on transfer, to Gi-braltar.

Stevenson, Lt., Punj, The Welch Regt. on leave, to England.

Purdy, Brig.-Genl, Punj, R. A., on leave, to England.

Worsley, Lti, Punj, 1st Cavalry, from leave to Bannu.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, Interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Mozambique, Majunga interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the India Frontier.

Communication with Saigon Bangkok imperfect.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique Guadalaupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenade interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Fort De. France, Puerto, Plata restore establishing communication with Martinique via the Northern Cables.

Restrictions on telegrams for and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius Madagascar British East Africa, German East Africa, Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques, have been withdrawn.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed 5)

| Via. | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hrs. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 p m | 0 | 0 |
| Teheran | 7 | 2 | ×1 p.m. | 0 | 24 |
| Suez | 7 | 2 | 50 p.m. | 0 | 18 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th July, 1902.

| — | Maximum Time. | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | 1 | 35 | 0 | 1 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 26 | 0 | 3 |
| " Madras | 0 | 19 | 0 | 4 |

## INDIA'S LOVE FOR ENGLAND.
### AN INTERESTING BOOK BY AN ANONYMOUS AUTHOR.

REVIEWED BY J. MALCOLM FRASER.

"You are also aware of the great interest which both the Prince and Princess of Wales take in India, and I am sure I am not divulging a secret when I say that I do not think it will be very long before they will pay a visit to our Indian Empire".—Speech by the Duke of Connaught.

At a time when the nation's interests are chiefly centred in the Coronation preparations, "The Romance of an Eastern Prince" comes with peculiar appropriateness. It calls vividly to mind the customs and ways of thought of those Indian vassals who have so gladly crossed the seas to witness the crowning of their Emperor. Beneath the veil of a story the anonymous author has striven—and succeeded—to place before the reader the reason why "East is East and West is West, and Never the twain shall meet".

Throughout the whole tale, writes Mr. J. M. Frazer in the "Daily Express", rings the voice of an Indian lover Prince telling his mistress, England, of the love he bears her—yearning for a kindlier look, yet warning her against himself.

On the face of it the book is commonplace, almost tawdry. But read between the lines, and a wealth of poetry and wisdom is unfolded. The young Eastern Prince, like most of his modern kind, comes to England to complete his education. In his own country he is at least picturesque, a leader of men a slayer of great beasts, and a builder of great deeds. In England he forsakes his native garb, dons the ever-present frockcoat of suburban civilisation, and becomes a coloured nonentity; also he meets "the" girl—an English girl.

Then comes that rush of Eastern poetry that makes the book so attractive. The girl is vaguely conscious that some wonderful gift is being laid at her feet; but the donor being what he is, she does not fully understand. In the average love story the outpouring that follow would sound vapid and flat. But here we have a wild ring of the East, of profound love fruitlessly striving to break down the galling barriers of indifference.

WORSHIPPING AN IDOL.

"My beautiful, my beautiful", says the Prince, "let me build myself a temple and enthrone you upon its altar. Let me offer you incense and flowers and many sacrifices. Believe me I am at heart an idolator; all along I have been that only I never had an idol to worship. Be that idol, my beloved; be the whole temple of my faith. . . . What more could any man do? What more any man among your own people? What shall I pray by, live by, hope by? Give me something for a memory. I have spread my dreams beneath your feet. Tread softly, dearest; tread softly".

But never a word of this does his mistress hear. Yielding to the barriers set up betwixt West and East, he bows to the inevitable, and reveals his feelings to dumb paper alone. Throughout the whole gamut of his emotions he runs, till they ring like the hundred strings of an Eastern mandoline. He tells her of his hopes, his passions, his thoughts, his fears; he tells her of the danger in which she—England—stands.

"The whole of India", he says, "is honeycombed with Russian spies and agents. Go to the market places, there you will see Cabuli traders selling figs and grapes. What are they in reality? 'Pathan horse dealers', 'Uzbeg merchants', 'Herati travellers' who are they? Cabuli, Pathan, Uzbeg, Herati—scratch them, and what will you find?

"And what is the particular work of Russian agents in India? To undermine the loyalty of the sepoy army and of the high castes of India. (The peasantry they ignore). Already they have dug the mines. A while after they will place the charges in position. And then? They will await the day of upheaval when they will press the little button. Then the British Empire in India will go up into the air".

THE PRINCE'S METAPHOR.

But to explain the Prince's metaphor Russian agents have not so far succeded in tampering with the sepoy army; but, as the book under review points out, they have learnt their secret desires. At the moment of crisis they will go to them and say: "Brothers, what are you fighting for? Pay, and perhaps some little glory. You may become a subadar, but after thirty years you will still be under the command of a beardless English youth, whose mother's milk has not yet dried upon his lips.

"Now, we of the Russian Turcoman army raise a Turcoman to the highest military rank; for surely you have heard of General Ali Khan? Why are ye armed with the rejected Martini of the British soldier? Why were ye sent first into battle at Dargai, the British soldier behind you, with one eye on the enemy and the other on you? Are ye the sons of fathers with jackals' hearts that ye allow yourselves to be treated so"?

"What must England do to avert this peril, to capture the fancy of the princes and people of India, and to bind them to her by a tie stronger far than triple steel?

"Dearest, it will not suffice for England to ask India to come to a Jubilee and a Coronation, for in our own country we have had in the past tamashas more gorgeous than these. What, then, will suffice? Perhaps these:

"In India the proverb runs—'The voice of a king is the voice of a god' which means, 'the king that is seen and heard by his people is obeyed like a god'. So long as it was a woman that ruled this doctrine was held in abeyance, for there is a special divinity that doth hedge in a queen.

"Therefore, I say unto you, it will not suffice to have merely a Durbar to proclaim England's King Emperor of India—in his absence.

CAPTURING THE FANCY.

"Would he capture the fancy of all India? Then I would beseech him to enthrone himself at Delhi upon the throne of Vikramaditya and Prithiraj and Akbar—to crown himself with the Koh-i-Noor, the emblem of India's sovereignty, before all India's assembled princes—to show all India that he was truly its Emperor, of a new dynasty indeed but in the continuity and ancient heritage of Vikramaditya and Prithiraj and Akbar. Thus would India realise that he was indeed Maharajah Adhirajah Parameshwara—that is, Great King, King of Kings, Supreme Ruler.

"What else, dearest, what else? I would beseech him to take his son with him, and, in accordance with the Eastern tradition, crown him by his side Maharajah Adhirajah Parameshwara Yuvorajah Kumar—that is, Great King, King-of-Kings, Supreme Ruler his Son and Heir, Young King, Royal Prince.

"Dearest, when England's first Edward sought to capture the loyalty of a Principality, he named his son Prince of Wales. Then imagine the effect in India of an Yuvoraj Kumar Adhiraj (Young King, Royal Prince Son of King of Kings), as more popularly he would be known".

The suggestion is romantic and catches the fancy—even the Western fancy. How much more deeply, therefore, would it leave its mark upon the imagination of the East! Would that it were feasible. Perhaps it is: who knows? At any rate it is worthy of official consideration, and what was impossible to the woman in Queen Victoria may be possible to the man in his Majesty King Edward.

I must wait and see, and in waiting thank the anonymous author (so evidently an Indian) of "The Romance of an Eastern Prince" for an excellent suggestion and a delicate love-story.

MR. MACLAGAN, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is to write the very important chapter dealing with land revenue administration in the revised edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India", and will probably be engaged upon this work in Simla for the next two months. As a former Under-Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture writes the "Pioneer", Mr. Maclagan possesses much more than a provincial knowledge of the subject, and his subsequent practical experience as a Settlement Officer in the Punjab has shown him to be one of the ablest among the younger generation of civilians. He will also have the advantage of authoritative guidance in the Government of India's recent notable resolution on land revenue policy, published in reply to Mr. Dutt.

## THE ACTION AGAINST CAPTAIN FIELD, R. N.
### DISMISSED FOR WANT OF JURISDICTION.

THE District Judge of Colombo, Mr. Browne, delivered judgment on the 1st instant, in the case by Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee against Capt. Field, Commander of H. M. S. Marathon, for the recovery of Rs. 75,000 as damages for wrongful arrest, and bringing him away from the Maldive Islands. The plaintiff's action is dismissed with costs for want of jurisdiction. The judgment consists of 45 pages of foolscap.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Browne said:—I might have been disposed, if the plea of jurisdiction had been argued (as it should have been) before any evidence had been recorded, to have held that the cause of action was limited to the Colombo detention only, and that all matters which occured prior thereto were irrelevant save as evidence of motive or intentional tortuousness. I say I might have done so for that reason, but I doubt I should, when such heavy damages were claimed as "per se" would indicate that the injury suffered was rather the arrest abroad, the removal from office (with its benefits), and the deportation, than the mere intimation of detention at the journey's end. Now, however, when the plea is argued before me after all the evidence has been taken with copious details of the employment of plaintiff by the Sultan with honours and emoluments of office (worth I suppose over Rs. 7,000 a year, and by the merchants as supervisor with their 1-4 per cent.; estimated to be some Rs. 4,000 a year extra to the official rewards) and of the arrest and deportation, despite the protests of the Sultan and of the effects thereof—that re-employment of plaintiff was refused by His Highness till this action should be decided—it is impossible for me to hold anything else than that Male and the matters in paragraph 3 are not only part but the major part of the cause of action. That being so

THIS COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION AT ALL.

The contention for plaintiff that it should be allowed to have jurisdiction in respect of the Colombo detention, and that it might then take into the congnizance all that had occurred not outside the jaws of the harbour but two days journey beyond the line of the horizon was in effect a contention that if part of the cause of the action arises within its territorial limits, it can exercise jurisdiction as to the whole. In I S C R 57 Dias J. however pointed out that when the causes of action which "is the whole cause of action" is divided and is in several districts, the action cannot be instituted in any of those districts, but the plaintiff is driven to go to the district in which the defendant resides or where the land is situated, or where the contract was made. The "cause of action" here is "the wrong for the redress of which this action could be brought and the infliction of the affirmative injury" was caused by all that happened and was done from the moment of Lieut. Koe's summons to the plaintiff to come on board the Marathon until the defendant set foot on the jetty here again. We have no longer the words of section 65 of ordinance 11 of 1838, "shall have arisen either wholly or as to any part within such districts, nor any provision in our Code of Civil Procedure analogous to that of the sections of Chapter XIV of the Criminal Procedure Code.

I DOUBT IF A PLAINTIFF CAN TAKE ONE OUT OF MANY INCIDENTS

of an outrage committed and continued in different places say between Delhi and Colombo, and sue in each place for damages in respect of the incidents which there happened unless the happening there of a part of the cause of action is enacted by the statutes to give jurisdiction. I doubt the right of the plaintiff therefore to leave out the incidents averred in para 4 and make them an entity in themselves to the exclusion of those in para 3. But if I am wrong in any of my views, if this Court has jurisdiction, either as to the incidents at both Male and Colombo, or of those occurring in the harbour here, it may be right that I should assume there is full jurisdiction given me and express some of my views as to the other issues arising in this of the matter where a reference by the Appeal Court for expression of its views by the lower Court upon the facts might in my absence hereafter require a re-trial. Here again I must express a doubt viz. whether it be at all possible to form a certain and true opinion as to the rights and wrongs of this little incident in this commercial political drama of this somnolent dependency.

AS TO LOSS OF HIS OFFICE AND EMOLUMENTS,

plaintiff deposes that H. H. the Sultan has declined to engage him till this trial shall be over. But I see no reason why H. H. should have done this, after he could have read the letter P 4 of H. E. the Governor, of 9th July, 1900. That must be the very latest date to which loss of Male emoluments could be calculated against the defendant. It is clear from D 2, which was given in evidence by the defendant and read for this purpose only on plaintiff's behalf, that he was, on 5th July, 1899, prohibited from then returning to Male; but I do not consider that his loss should be calculated for so long a period as a year after the prohibition—assuming defendant is at all responsible for it, but if that prohibition was wrong and defendant responsible for it, and H.E the Governor did not sooner return to Ceylon (of the date where of I am aware I would consider that in three months plaintiff could have laid his grievance before the Secretary of State, and received (if depending then on it) the sanction obtained a year subsequently; and the Rs. 3,000 would amply compensate plaintiff for any loss for which defendant was responsible. In certain portions of his evidence, when plaintiff was seeking to shew malice to him and partiality to others in the conduct of the defendant he failed to convince, after hearing defendant, that there had been any ground whatever for such insinuations, and I have therefore discounted largely his evidence of his sufferings in peace of mind or in pocket. Beyond his evidence that friends wrote enquiring what was the truth of the occurances, there has been

NO EVIDENCE OF INJURY TO REPUTATION OR DAMAGE

thereby. The crown of martyrdom often has for it halo great sympathy from others which may even—s especially in political martyrdom—take a practical form and if a trade connection of some, say 10 years (i.e, since the plaintiff's former difficulties in business matters) whenever formerly resigned could not be regained by an explanation a fortnight later, nor for 7 or 8 months thereafter, I would consider it to have been of a rather uncertain existence and value. At most, therefore, for the major cause of action I would have held defendant, if liable at all, liable only for Rs. 3,000 damages and costs in that class. But if the cause of action be limited to the detention in the Colombo Harbour for 2 1-2 hours, I would not consider the plaintiff to have proved that this "last straw" *per se* ever seriously, or at all, prejudiced his reputation, peace of mind, or business, or entitled him to more than nominal damages. For the reasons, however, which I have first given, I must dismiss his action with costs.

## PROPOSED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.

It is proposed to form a Trades Association for Bombay, the object of which is to enable the trading community of the city to combine so that when matters affecting their welfare are being discussed, their opinions may be properly represented to the authorities The association it appears will also be of service in regard to the collection of debts. A preliminary meeting was held on the 19th inst., when Mr. C. E. Copplestone presided, and it was decided to inagurate the association at a general meeting of trademen to be held to-morrow evening at Watson's Hotel.

## HEAVY RAIN IN THE KHANDWA DISTRICT.
### DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAY LINE.

Owing to heavy rain in the Khandwa District the line near Ajanti, eight miles north of Khandwa, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, was breached in several places on Sunday, but the breaches have since been repaired. Near Nimarkheri, twenty miles further north, there were also several gaps made, but the Executive Engineer hoped to have them repaired by yesterday.

## MUTINY VETERANS AT THE DELHI DURBAR.

It is contemplated to invite the attendance as the Delhi Durbar of British soldiers, Europeans and Eurasians, who bore arms at Lucknow or Delhi during the Mutiny. Those residing in the Bombay District who are eligible and would accept such an invitation are requested to Communicate with the Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District. The precise terms of the invitation will be communicated, when known, to those sending in their names.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
### THE DECLINE OF GERMAN TRADE.
### COMMERCE IN RUSSIA.
### AFFAIRS IN LOURENZO MARQUES.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

MR. CONSUL LADENBURG comments, in his report from the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the general interruption in the progress of trade and industry in Baden that made its appearance at the beginning of the year 1900, and prevailed throughout the whole of 1901. In the spring there seemed some signs of improvement, but the prospect soon became overclouded again, and there was no relief. Discussing the causes of this depression in an admirably-reasoned report he explains that commerce was manifestly suffering from the reaction invariably attendant upon a period of prosperity, and with the more severity owing to the previous "boom" having been so very great and prolonged, a period in fact so extraordinary that the turn of the tide upset all calculations, and took almost everybody by surprise. These apparently unavoidable fluctuations, in place of reckless enterprise, enormous energy and activity, boundless aspirations, and absolute faith or credulity, the sudden change to overwhelming depression and apathy, and universal scepticism and suspicion have as yet found no satisfactory explanation. The causes assigned are on the whole manifestly quite inadequate. Thus the political events in 1901, were of no great importance. Under normal conditions the disturbances in China, and the prolongation of the war in South Africa would hardly have influenced German trade, much less exercised the baleful effects ascribed to them. The invasion of Europe by American iron and steel which caused such sensation and alarm in 1900, dwindled, as regards Germany at least to quite insignificant dimensions in 1901, and cannot be admitted in explanation. Whatever the cause may have been, for trade and industry 1901 was a bad year. In previous years there had been an immense demand for goods of all kinds and discriptions, to meet which a very large amount of capital had been sunk in the various branches of production. The inquiry, however, had been over-estimated, and rapidly swelling production accordingly found itself confronted first by a stationary and then by a diminishing demand. A collapse in prices of most articles followed, and since in the production expensive raw materials and dear coal had been employed, losses were heavy, and this disparity still to a large extent prevails. As a further element of insecurity there was the proposed new customs tariff, and the doubt as to the possibility of renewing the treaties with other countries. The new tariff submitted by the Government to the Reichstag proved indeed to be of strongly protectionist character, yet failed to satisfy the expectations of the majority, who are comparatively indifferent to commercial treaties, and who assert that German agriculture is being ruined, which however, is denied by the commercial classes.

The news arriving from Vladivostok shows that the Russian merchants there still resent the abolition of the free port which almost ruined their flourishing trade. They do not expect much from the Siberian Railway, as they know by experience that Russian railways never have any carrying capacity worth speaking of even in the centre of Russia, and even if they had, the railway could never compete with the steamers, on account not only of very heavy freight, but also on account of the maximum speed of goods on Russian railways being 80 miles per day of 24 hours, so that there would not be any gain at all in sending them by rail instead of by sea. Though by this time most people in Europe are familiar with the strictness of Russian censorship, it will probably surprise many to hear that no Chinese or Japanese papers are admitted without censorship, and that the Oriental Institute entrusted with that duty had to examine from February 1, until October 16, 1,740,000 numbers of Japanese papers, and 406 volumes of books. Of these, about 3,600 pages were obliterated by the censors. All papers, except Japanese and Chinese ones, have to be examined by the Moscow censors, so that a Russian in Vladivostok cannot get and English paper from Pekin in less than four months' time, as of course it has to get to Moscow first, and then back. Imagine getting a daily paper four months after issue! On the 30th of May took place in St. Petersburg consecration of two new fast steamers adapted for transporting infantry and cavalry across the Caspian Sea. The length is 238 ft., beam 28 ft., and draught 11 ft., with 26,800 poods of load. The two steamers, built in Antwerp, cost together £40,000.

Although the Russian Iron Producers have not succeeded in forming a complete iron trust on the American lines they succeeded in forming a powerful combination under the name of "The First Metallurgical Products Commerce Co., Ld., comprising sixteen largest ironworks of the south of Russia having a total output of 18,800,000 poods of cast iron and 47,000,000 poods of iron articles per annum. The two large works that remain outside the combination are the Drujkovski and the Novorossiiskii works, whose joint out-put is 5,200,000 poods of cast iron and 10,461,000 poods manufactured iron articles. The promoters of the trust are meeting in Paris and it is hoped that the two works in question may be induced to join. As is well known, most of the metallurgical works in the south of Russia are largely controlled by French and Belgian capital. Increased attention is being paid to Persia in the Russian Press, and every small concession to a foreigner raises an outcry against the foreigner poaching on the "Russian preserves." The "Novoe Vremia", in its leading article apropos of a concession for working naphtha springs granted to an Englishman in Northern Persia, proves to its own satisfaction that Persia undoubtedly belongs to Russia, especially as Russia up to now never sought for a pretext to occupy Persia which, in the opinion of the paper, England would have done long ago. The article in question is chiefly interesting as showing the tendency of Russia. If ever Russia does occupy Persia it will mean that all foreign trade will be either entirely prohibited or hampered by endless restrictions and heavy duties, without in the least benefiting the Russian, who is utterly incapable of competing with foreigners. Even in the centre of Russia now the bulk of the trade is in the hands of foreigners or naturalised foreigners.

Captain Fritz Crowe, British Consul-General at Lourenzo Marques, says that the pressure of work owing to the war has rendered it possible to make the usual trade report. He is, however, of opinion that even with a limited expenditure, and as the Administrative Departments improve, Lourenzo Marques may develop into a prosperous port and prove a good field for British Merchants and British capital. This year's census shows a large British preponderance over other foreign residents, but the British are far from holding as much of the trade as they might. A large number of the British subjects at the port are Indians. There is a certain amount of coal in the province, but it is hard to say whether it is in such quantities and of a quality to be profitably worked. A considerable amount of Transvaal Colony coal is imported and is supplied to the railway, steamship companies and electric light company, but owing to the war this trade has been considerably restricted. The local government is discussing the question of erecting special plant for the manipulation of coal at the port, as it is expected that after the war this industry will increase, in view of the fact that the distance by rail from the mines to this port is considerably less than to any other on the East Coast. The supply of native labour for the Transvaal mines, says the Consul-General, is the most important industry (shades of Wilberforce!) of this province. In the first place, the taxation on natives leaving it forms a most important item in the Provincial Budget; and secondly, as the native returning to this country received their wages in gold, the traders in Kaffir truck derive considerable profit from their trade. We can quite believe it. As practically no natives have gone to the Transvaal Colony since the commencement of the war, the effect on trade has been most damaging. Negotiations are going on between the British and Portuguese Governments with a view to controlling the recruiting and forwarding of natives to the goldfields, and this will undoubtedly be of great benefit to both colonies.

In their circular dated New York, June 10, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. report as follows on the American cotton position:—"We have received the first complaints from the crop, and their effect is seen in the recovery from the depression caused by the publication of the Bureau report on the 3rd of June. These complaints come mainly from Texas, where the weather has been very dry and hot. As we have before pointed out, the movement of prices is entirely under the control of the advices from the new crop, and naturally the little speculation which survived the exploitation of the good crop, accounts of May is in these positions. While we are daily reducing our visible supply as compared with last season, it is generally believed that we shall go through this season without any severe pinch for cotton, as the growing crop is an early one; but whether that crop will produce sufficient yield for the annually increasing consumption at present prices is not so certain as it has appeared to be. Thus the situation differs from the position of last season in that the consumption has increased at a time when we are reducing the visible supplies. Last year we had a surplus above the consumption, and therefore a crop in excess of consumption would have given us a further increase in the amount of cotton to be carried over. But consumption increased so sharply that we have used up more than we produced, so that this year we must not only produce, the amount needed for consumption but also a further amount of cotton to replenish the exhausted stocks. This is the reason why the markets are so sensitive to the complaints received from Texas, which in other seasons might be passed by without notice. Texas did not have the usual winter rains this season, any more than last year; therefore complaints coming thence based on dry weather are serious in their relation to the ultimate yield. If rains come soon the damage will be repaired, and the market will depend on that simple fact. In the meantime the large short interest created by the Bureau report remains dormant in the market. In one way or another that interest is held by spinners, principally European spinners".

The River Plate mail has brought advices from Buenos Ayres, dated up to May 25th. The opposition to the amalgamation of the Central Argentine and Buenos Ayres and Rosario railways, we are told, had become more virulent. The attacks were being directed against the fusion itself, and the Chamber of Deputies had joined in them on the ground that the cessation of competition between the two companies would be detrimental to the interests of commerce. "It is overlooked", the Buenos Ayres "Standard" remarks, "that the fusion of interests has been completed, and that it will be maintained even though the Argentine Government should desire and be shown to have the powers to insist upon the separate existence of the two companies in this country. In such a case they would work in harmony instead of in rivalry, just as the various shipping companies will do that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has combined into the gigantic Trust. Tenders for the construction of the railway to the Bolivian frontier had been invited. The undertaking is to be completed in two years, and is confidently expected to induce an increase of trade between the two countries besides being a strategic line of some importance. According to the reports from Argentina by the same mail, the sugar makers of Tucuman had agreed to an arrangement for a large reduction in the quantity of sugar produced in order to maintain prices, if possible. The agreement, however, did not apply to the Chaco, and a hope is expressed that competition from that quarter will prevent the victimising of the consumer. Moreover there was the prospect that 4 cents of the tax on sugar, now required for the payment of bounties on exports of suggar, will be suppressed. The Argentine ports had been closed against pedigree stock exported from England, the reason alleged being that the foot-and-mouth disease still exists in the County of Kent. On the other hand, the Minister of Agriculture had supplied the Minister of Foreign Affairs with facts and figures to demonstrate that the disease had disppeared from Argentina for more than a year. It was therefore hoped that the British ports would be opened to Argentine stock very shortly, especially as British supplies from other countries had greatly diminished. The feature of business had been a stand-from-under slide in gold resulting from heavy bearing operations, which, however, were still uncovered, so that a reaction seemed very possible. Camp advices continued most favourable. The weather was mild, pastures and stock in splendid condition, and there was a complete absence of "plagues". The farmers were ploughing with unwonted vigour owing to the high prices of cereals, and the prospect was certainly very good.

Referring to the recent annual meeting of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" remarks that it was noteworthy for two reasons—first in showing no change in the Board of Directors, and secondly in bringing an increase in the rate of the dividend on both the ordinary and preferred shares. As far as the Board of Directors is concerned there would not have been the slightest reason for supposing that there might be any change except that there had been very confident reports that new parties had bought a considerable interest in the line, and would, as a consequence, insist on having representation on the Board. The fact that no new names whatever have been added to the list—that all the old directors have been re-elected—effectually disposes of the rumour mentioned, and leaves the Vanderbilt interest in absolute and undisputed control of the company as of old. As regards the increase in the rates of distribution on the shares, that is "a perfectly natural step considering the great prosperity which the property is enjoying". A very prudent policy has for years been pursued in the matter of the return to the shareholders. Earnings have long been such as to justify a higher rate; but the management chose instead to use the large annual surplus in further improving and strengthening the property. With income increasing in a really striking way, the only change made in recent years was in the moderate increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend on the ordinary shares—from 5 per cent per annum to 6 per cent. By the extra 1 per cent now declared on both classes of stock the amount of the divident on the ordinary is raised to 7 per cent. and that on the preferred to 8 per cent. The preliminary figures submited at the annual meeting for the Company's fiscal year, which ended on May 31st show that there will remain a balance on the operations of the twelve months over and above the enlarged dividends, of dols. 1,340,251—and this, two, after the appropriation out of the year's income of no less than dols. 4,696,665 for new construction and improvements.

The Madrid press discusses the recent increase of 338,400,000 pesetas in the Spanish redeemable debt at 5 per cent, an operation which, it is estimated, will bring in to the Treasury about 300,000,000 pesetas in actual value, for the redemption of the Treasury bonds held by the Bank of Spain, and the conversion of the debts contracted for the purposes of the colonial wars. The "Imparcial" admits that the market price of the new stock, 90 1-2, shows an encouraging amount of public confidence in the national resources; but objects that, while the Bank will by means of the new loan be repaid for advances of capital "created chiefly by its own stamping machinery", the financial obligations of the nation will be increased without any compensatory public advantage in decrease of the number of notes in circulation or in the consequence of such a reduction—improved exchanges. In the case of the war debts it is observed that great care and delicacy of handling will be necessary in order that the new burden imposed on the nation may not serve merely to enrich the speculators who have acquired at a low price the greater part of the securities in question. The "Heraldo" agrees with the "Imparcial" that precedence in order of repayment must be given to those original creditors of the Government who have retained their securities, at a considerable sacrifice, in their own hands. The "Correo" postpones consideration of this question remarking that under the existing Bank law the effective value of the new loan will have to be devoted entirely to the redemption of the Treasury bonds and the repayment of debts to the Bank, without reference to any other debts incurred by the State!

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## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

### CORPORATION PROCEDURE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings. Mr. Mulji B. Bharbaya occupied the chair.

REPORTS NOT YET RECEIVED.

On the motion of Dr. Dinshaw Master, a list (brought up to the 31st May 1902), of resolutions passed by the Corporation since the 1st April, 1898, calling for reports from the Commissioner which had not been received was recorded. Dr. Master said the Municipal Commissioner might be requested to expedite reports and especially those relating to matters connected with the sanitation of the city.

MUNICIPAL STORES.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee moved that items on the agenda relating to the report on the present system and organisation of municipal stores and on that of the Commissioner's proposal to give an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant be postponed.

Mr. Haji Yusuf enquired what was the reason of this proposition. He did not see why these matters should be postponed.

Dr. Jehangir said that as the Hon. Mr. Mehta who had studied the questions was not present, the matter had better be postponed until the Corporation had an opportunity of hearing what Mr. Mehta had to say.

Mr. MacDonald remarked that Dr. Jehangir appeared to assume that other members had not studied the questions.

Mr. Aitken said that the items were put off at the suggestion of Mr. Mehta at a previous meeting, and if he wished to speak on the matter he should have been present. There was no guarantee that Mr. Mehta would be present on the next occasion that the items were brought forward. It would be a bad precedent to postpone business simply because the member was not present. He thought the Corporation should proceed with the consideration of the matter.

Mr. Dhondi said he believed it would be better to postpone it.

The motion was carried.

NEW BUILDING BY-LAWS.

Dr. N. H. F. Sukhia moved:—That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolutions of 13th May 1901, 25th November 1901, 3rd March 1902, and he be requested to expedite the submission of the draft of Building Bye-Laws and the reports asked for in the said Resolutions on the alleged erection in outlying parts of the city of new buildings in complete disregard of any methodical arrangement and without provision for the means of access for the most elementary sanitary requirements, and on the "puggri" system prevailing at the Municipal Markets.

Mr. Aitken seconded, and the motion was carried.

BUILDING AT BHULESHWAR.

It was afterwards resolved on the motion of Mr. Katrak. That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the rebuilding of the house situated at the junction of Phul Gully, Maroti Street (Bhuleshwar) and the Phul Gully, Maroti Street cross lane; and he be requested to report whether there is any set-back line in the street or in the cross lane and if so, why the set-back was not enforced; if there is no set-back line, the reason for not having one in a narrow street of that description; and why this opportunity was not availed of to widen the road under Section 289 (2) of the Municipal Act".

CORPORATION PROCEDURE.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey moved that a Committee be appointed to revise the existing Corporation Rules in the light of past experience, and after carefully considering the rulings given by the President from time to time since the present rules were passed by the Corporation. He enquired in the course of a brief speech whether the wholesome rule of the closure could not be applied as was used in the House of Commons.

Mr. Mehta said he admired Mr. Vithaldas' zeal and energy in this matter but was of opinion that the best thing they could do was to trust to the good sense and discrimination of the president.

Dr. Katrak hoped that Mr. Vithaldas would let the matter drop and Mr. Dhevdi expressed a similar view.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula thought that if the present resolution were carried, the meetings of the resolution never would be finished, and they were bound to trust to the good sense and common sense of the chairman. They had had a series of presidents who had behaved admirably in the chair, and their rulings would have done credit to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Dr. Sukhia said he did not oppose the motion though he thought that the closure rule was asked for in order to shut up his mouth and the mouths of gentlemen like himself. He hoped that when the closure rule was framed the members who had asked for it would not repent of it themselves.

At any rate it would not do for the Corporation to think that Dr. Sukhia would be the only gentleman affected.

Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin said some of the members seemed to suggest that the rules should be so changed as not to leave the president any discretion in the matter; that he should be confined within the four corners of the rules and that he should be made a "Jack in the Box." (Laughter.) He might be made to rise and sit on any question under discussion.

Mr. Baptista rising to a point of order enquired if Mr. Kaji was justified in comparing the president with the "Jack in the Box." (Laughter.)

Mr. Kazi said it was a general observation and did not apply to any particular gentleman. After Mr. Vithaldas had replied on the debate, Mr. Mehta asked that his name should be removed from the Committee.

On a division the motion was lost 14 members voting for and 21 against it.

Dr. Sukhia demanded a poll which was granted. The result of the poll was that 14 voted for and 25 against the proposition, which was accordingly declared lost.

WATERING OF ROADS WITH PETROLEUM.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of watering some of the roads to be selected by him with petroleum or some other suitable oil as an experiment, and if he tried the experiment, to report the result to the Corporation. He said the system of watering the roads by means of a hose instead of by carts, caused the metals to be removed and it was therefore advisable to see if petroleum or some other oil could not be used for the purpose of watering certain roads. The experiments would go to show if the oil had not the same effect to bind instead of disentegrating the moorum as was done at California and other places where such experiments were successfully carried out. The experiment might be tried on a few hundred feet of any road; as for instance the Queen's Road.

Dr. Cawasji Hormusji enquired where the grant for the experiment was to come from?

Dr. Katrak: From the descretionery grant given to the Commissioner or from the watering grant sanctioned for the year.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was his intention to try the experiment, but, owing to various defficulties in the way, he could not do so. He could not now try the experiment on account of the rains. He would do so in the next cold weather.

The proposition was adopted.

THE "WHITE ELEPHANT".

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider whether it was not possible to utilise the Pawai Water Works to the greater advantage of the Municipality than at present and if so to lay before the Corporation his proposals for the purpose. He said the history of the Pawai Water Works was still fresh in the minds of the members. The lake was a monument of the want of foresight on the part of the executive. It was never utilised for the purpose for which it had been constructed, and it was lying as a "white elephant" on their hands. The Corporation had spent about eight lakhs of rupees over it and every year they had to provide for the interest and sinking funds a sum of about Rs. 45,000. The question therefore arose whether it was wise on the part of the Corporation to incur that expenditure every year without trying to get something out of it? They had been getting from some fibre company Rs. 150 for the use of water, which was nothing compared with the annual charges they had to pay. The Commissioner might see if the water in the lake could not be supplied direct to the Salsette District and recover some portion if not the whole, of the annual charges. It might also be sold at a reasonable price so that the Corporation might get something out of the "White Elephant."

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

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THE weekly famine relief figures have again fallen slightly in British territory, chiefly in Bombay, and the total now is 264,843. In Native States there has been a rise of 8,625, and the total now stands at 182,200.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji presided at a sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury:—

### THEFT OF A CHILD'S ORNAMENTS.

Govind Babaji, a Hindu, was charged with stealing three silver ornaments from the person of a child on the Khetwady Road. The accused went to the shop of a Marwari shroff to sell the ornaments, where he was arrested by the police. It was mentioned in Court that the prisoner was charged on Friday last before his Lordship and a common jury with the theft of a watch but as there was insufficient evidence for conviction he was discharged. There were also other previous convictions against the accused.

His Lordship in passing a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment remarked that he was afraid the discharge of the accused on Friday last had encouraged him to commit the offence.

### A LITIGIOUS OLD MAHOMEDAN.

Ismail Ibramjee Has, an old Mahomedan, was charged with giving false evidence and with instituting criminal proceedings in a court of law with the intent to cause injury to certain parties. Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor prosecuted, whereas Mr. R. D. N. Wadia represented the accused.

Mr. Strangman in stating the case to the jury, said that although the charges with which the prisoner was charged were exceedingly serious ones, he was happy to be able to say that the evidence which he proposed to adduce to support them was exceedingly simple, provided the jury believed that evidence, and he had no reason to believe that they would not. The application of the law was again very simple. It appeared that, on the 10th of September 1891, the accused and one Goolam Mahomed executed a mortgage on the accused's property to one Haji Ismail Hajee Mansa, the consideration being Rs. 1,200. Goolam Mahomed was only joined as a surety in the event of the accused not paying. The mortgage money was not paid off, and on the 1st of November 1898, Haji Ismail gave notice through his solicitor, Mr. Khunderao, to the accused that if he did not pay off the principal and interest, which amounted to Rs. 2,000, the property would be sold on the 21st of December 1898. The property was advertised and the sale was to take place on the 27th, and on the latter date the accused in company with one Ibrahim Isac Patel, went to the office of Messrs. Munshooklal and Jamsetjee, solicitors, and sent through them the sum of Rs. 2,347, and which Haji Ismail claimed as principal and interest, the arrangement being that Patel, who took the title deeds, should have an equitable mortgage of the property. A receipt was sent by Mr. Khunderao for the amount of the mortgage deed, which was executed on the 10th September 1891, and was sent to Messrs. Munshooklal and Jamsetjee, solicitors and by them was handed over to Patel. On the 21st December 1899, the accused filed his petition in insolvency, and in his schedule, he set out the deed—Rs. 1,200—as due to Haji Ismail and it was likewise stated in the schedule that it was paid off on the 27th December 1898, as indeed it had been. On the 20th August 1900, Mahomed Ismail, who was the son of Haji Ismail, took the assignment from Patel of the mortgage in his own name, but really on behalf of his father. On the 18th January of this year, the accused went before Mr. Dastur, the second Presidency Magistrate, and charged Haji Ismail and Goolam Mahomed with forging a valuable security and using a forged document as genuine and charging Mahomed Ismail Mansa with the abetment of the offence. He stated in his complaint that he had come to know of proceedings which had taken place shortly before in Mr. Karsandas's Court that the mortgage was in existence and he stated that the signature of the mortgage, although taken in the presence of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, a solicitor of the Court, who was now dead, and then again before the Registrar, was not his and, he charged the first two with forgery and using a forged document as genuine, and the third with the abetment of the offence. Mr. Dastur issued summonses against all these three men, and he likewise issued a search warrant for the assigment from Patel to Mahomed Mansa, and on the 5th February the case commenced and proceeded during February and the early part of March, and during those proceedings, the complainant in the case, who was now the accused, stated that none of the signatures purporting to be his on the mortgage were his. He again stated that he never instructed Messrs. Munshooklal and Jamsetjee, although there would be evidence to prove that he went to their office with Ibrahim Patel, and instructed them to pay off the amount of the mortgage. Many witnesses were examined, and the result was that all the accused were discharged, and Mr. Dastur gave his sanction to the prosecution of the accused on charges of preferring a false charge, and giving false evidence. The accused was then placed before the magistrate and the result of the inquiry was that he was committed to the High Court for trial. The learned counsel said that the prosecution were in a position to prove that the signatures, which the accused said were not his, were his own signatures.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Strangman having summed up the evidence called for the Crown, Mr. Wadia addressed the jury on behalf of the accused, saying that his client had, in swearing, misunderstood the nature of the document he was being examined about. He was a thoroughly illiterate man. The charge against him was that he denied his signature to the mortgage deed, which he had signed. He knew that he had signed it in the presence of solicitors, and knowing that, it was highly improbable he would take the responsibility of swearing that he did not sign it. Counsel submitted there was a doubt in the case, and he asked the jury to give his client the benefit of it.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said the other questions raised in the case were not relevant to the issue before the jury. The only question which the jury had to consider was whether the accused, knowing that he had signed the mortgage deed, went before the magistrate and fraudulently charged the prosecutor with having forged his signature to it, whether, when he did so, he knew that the charge he made had no foundation.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship told prisoner that he had been convicted on very clear evidence; and should be severely punished. But having regard to his age, he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

## PLUNDERING THE "SHRI RANGM"

BEFORE Mr. D. B. Binning Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Roberts charged Sadhia Prasad Loni and nine other purdeshis and two women Janki and Munna with committing theft on the 15th June last of currency notes, cash, sovereigns, precious stones, gold and silver ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 21,492. Superintendent Roberts said that on receiving certain information on Friday last, he made investigations which led to the arrest of the first accused. The first accused made a statement upon which the second and the third were arrested and on the statement of the second and the third accused the rest were arrested. A theft of a considerable amount was committed at the Shri Rangam Temple in Trichinopoli on the 15th of June last, and the property recovered from the accused is suspected to form a part of the amount stolen. Mr. Roberts said that the police authorities at Madras were communicated with, and he expected the Madras police to come here with some witnesses who would identify the property and the accused also. A brick of gold was recovered from their possession and was alleged to have been stamped at the Bombay Mint. Mr. Roberts applied that the first and the fifth accused be given over to his charge till afternoon in order to conduct inquiries at the mint regarding evidence as to the identification of the brick and the stamp thereon. The application was granted. The case was then remanded to Friday next, till the arrival of the Madras police.

## THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE above tournament will take place in Madras commencing on Monday, the 21st proximo, when the Challenge Cup at present held by the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, will be offered for competition. All entries must reach the honorary secretary not latter than the 7th Idem. The rules, etc. are obtainable from the honorary secretary for hockey, Madras Cricket Club.

## POONA 1st EXTRA MEETING

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY.

Owners are reminded that 1st entries close on Tuesday, 8th July, 1902.

2nd entries close on Tuesday, 15th July, 1902.

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd July, 1902.

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THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 14th June 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 164,239 maunds and Rs. 45,031 in the earnings.

ALL the Indian establishments in South Africa and particularly the medical subordinates, are to be returned to India as soon as possible.

## THE MAHSUD-WAZIRI CAMPAIGN.

### GENERAL EGERTON'S DESPATCHES.

(THE following is part of General Egerton's report on the Operations against the Mahsud-Waziris, not given in yesterday's issue.)

During the hot weather the Mahsuds, who had been under blockade since November, 1900 had been very active in raiding on and beyond the blockade cordon, even capturing some of our militia and border police posts. It was therefore arranged that the reliefs for the Dera Ismail Khan Garrison and the Blockading Force should be simultaneously brought down to the Dera Ismail Khan border and utilised for raiding purposes, in conjunction with the Blockade troops. The first series of operations was directed against the Mahsuds of the Khaisara and Shahur, combine with demonstrations from Jandola into the Takhi Zam, and from Datta Khel against the north-western portion of the Mahsuds' territory. The conduct of these operations, was entrusted to Brigadier-General L. Dening D. S. O., Commanding Derajat District. Their general object was to destroy all Mahsud defences to capture as many prisoners and cattle as possible, to carry away or destroy all grain and fodder found, and to return to their bases on the fourth day after having inflicted all damage possible".

Major-General Egerton goes on to describe the first series of the operations of the above columns; "The Southern Waziristan Militia, under Major R. Harman D. S. O., operated in the Shami (?) Khel country, rendering excellent services. Feeling it to be of great importance that the blow thus struck should be followed up as quickly as possible, General Dening, in consultation with the Commissioner on special duty, Mr. W. Merk, C. S. I., now submitted proposals for further operations, and at the same time asked for two additional battalions to enable him to carry them out. The proposals received sanction, and two additional regiments, viz the 32nd Pioneers and the 38th Dogras, together with two sections of a Field Hospital, were despatched to Tank. In the meantime I had been directed to proceed to Tank and to assume control of the operations, and four additional regiments were being sent me".

Major-General Egerton goes on to describe this second series of operations, and continues; "The previous operations towards the Shenkai had shown General Dening that large villages were situated in the Dwe and Tre branches of the Niellas, while at the same time the Splitoi had not yet been visited. Proposals were therefore submitted for operations in that portion of the country".

Here follow details of this third series of operations, and then Majoror-General Egerton proceeds; "In the meantime extra regiments had arrived and troops were now placed in position for another series of operations in the North-Eastern and Eastern portions of the Mahsud territory. The object of these operations was to punish the Sher (?) Khel and other Mahsud sections having settlements in the Shaktu, Sharan and Shaza Algads." Major-General Egerton gives details of this, the fourth and last series of operations, and concludes as follows; "The troops, or rather the greater portion of them, had now (January, 1902,) been marching and fighting since the 24th November, and much needed a rest. I therefore withdrew the bulk of the Jandola column into the standing camp at Zam the 38th Dogras and 2nd Gurkhas to Miranshah, and the Murree Mountain Battery, the 3rd Gurkhas, and the 27th Punjab Infantry to Barat on the Bannu border. These places were selected with a view to further operations, should such be necessary. The Militia returned to their usual stations. Great damage had been inflicted on the Mahsud settlements in the Shaktu. They had lost heavily both in men and live stock, and the knowledge that our troops could penetrate any where and everywhere into their territory had convinced them of their inability to cope with us. A deputation of Saiads from Kaniguram was sent to ask for a cessation of hostilities until they could hold a jirga and discuss matters amongst themselves. The Commissioner on special duty agreed to the suspension of hostilities for some days and also consented to receive their jirga on their complying with certain preliminary conditions. These have since been complied with and the blockade raised.

I beg to commend the services of the troops employed in the Blockading Force to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. They have had hard marching and hard fighting. On occasions they have bivouacked in the open for nights on end, and throughout their conduct has been exemplary. I trust that His Excellency may see fit to commend their services to the Government I desire to commend for special recognition by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India the names of the following officers whose conspicuous gallantry has been prominently brought to my notice:—Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers, D. A. A. G., and Captain D. A. D. McVean, 45th Sikhs (details being given). The gallant conduct of the following officers also merit commendation:—Major W. Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant E. C. Alexander, 1st Punjab Infantry, Captain W. H. Cox, I. M. S. Captain S. H. Sheppard, R. E. Captain F. T. Stewart, and Lieutenant L. L. Wheatly, 45th Sikhs and Captain H. A. Vallings, 29th Punjab Infantry, (details again being given). As regards the native ranks, I attach a list of men selected from among those mentioned on various occasions, whom I would recommend for admission to the order of Merit. I have also the pleasure to bring to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the services of the following officers:—

Personal Staff.—Captain Munn, A. D. C., and 2nd-Lieutenant Egerton, orderly officers.

General Staff.—Major Egerton, A. A. G., Captain Swanston, D. A. A. G. Captain Wilson D. A. A. G., Captain Hamilton, D. A. G., Intelligence, Colonel McBride Davis, P. M. O., and Captain Mullaly, Chief Supply and Transport Office.

Brigade Staff.—Brigadier-General Denning Personal Staff, 2nd-Lieutenant H. Dening, Orderly Officer; Brigade Staff, Major Malcolm, A. A. G., Derajat, Captain Sullivan, D. A. A. G., Derajat, Lieutenant-Colonel Mawson, P. M. O.,

Column Commanders.—Colonel McRae, Lieutnant-Colonels Gray, Tonnochy, Hogg, Bunbury, and Macleod.

## THE RATE OF WAGES.

THIS subject has afforded matter for dispute from the day when first one man hired another, and will probably continue to do so until we have developed into creatures as unlike what we are now as our present state is unlike that of the jellyfish. And yet, stripped of sentiment (with which it has really nothing to do), the case is simple enough. The labourer sells his labour for the most money he can get for it, and the capitalist sells his money for the most labour he can get for it, the natural rate of wages being found midway between these two antagonistic forces. But many will not have it so, importing into the argument all sorts of irrelevant considerations.

It is the custom of a certain London merchant to refuse an increase of salary to an employee who presumes to ask for it, regarding any such request as impertinent, while those who don't ask he says don't need it. That merchant is difficult to deal with; yet there is a way to deal with him and his like. The employee who is full of energy, with a thorough mastery of the affairs entrusted to him will never want for employment and fair pay. Where one employer will let him go, ten others will be eager to grip hold of him, for there are none too many of his kind. Why are such men scarce? The answer is ready: Energy can co-exist only with health. Take the case of Mr. August Jansan, of Karabury Station, near Hay, N.S.W., an unquestionably industrious man who used to be laid aside from time to time. Writing on January 20th 1902, Mr. Jansan says: "Towards the close of 1899 we had extremely hot weather in this part of Riverina, day after day the thermometer registering 100° to 120° Fahr. in the shade. My occupation (that of station carpenter) compelled me to spend the greater portion of my time exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, a fact to which I attribute my subsequent sufferings. The first symptom was a sensation of sickness at the stomach on rising in the morning, and a distaste almost amounting to a loathing, for food of whatever kind. Then I became alarmed by acute pains in the region of the heart. The bowels, too, were very irregular in their action, extreme costiveness alternating with violent purging. I could not eat, and for want of proper nourishment became so weak that I could hardly stand. Frequently I had to lay up entirely, neglecting my work for days at a time.

Each week marked a change for the worse in my condition, and to my other symptoms were soon added sick headaches and terrible pains about the chest, all of which made me nervous, low-spirited, and irritable. After ineffectually taking as much patent medicine as would fill a sheep tank, I placed myself in the care of a doctor, who informed me that I was suffering from acute indigestion, and that my nervous system was shattered. He attended me for twelve months, at the end of which time I was worse than when I first consulted him. Although only a little over 50 years of age, I felt like a worn-out old man, and had not the strength of a ten year old lad. I began to think I was beyond the aid of medicine, when a friend of mine, who had used Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup with much benefit, persuaded me to try it. I agreed, and found relief from almost the first dose. By the time I had taken two bottles I knew that I was fairly on the road to health. My strength returned much quicker than it had departed. Before the sixth bottle was emptied I was restored to thoroughly healthy and robust condition. I could eat, sleep, and work without distress or even discomfort. It is now six months since my cure was completed, when I gave up taking the Syrup regularly; but, as a precaution, I still take a couple of doses every week. Many other persons in this district have taken it on my recommendation, and in no case has it failed".

## BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. OXFORD L. I.

A STRONG breeze blew across the Cooperage last evening, and to a certain extent spoiled the game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Oxford L. I. played in connection with the Bombay Association Football League. In the first half the Gymkhana had the assistance of the wind and pressed vigorously. The brothers Reid and indeed all the Gymkhana front rank combined excellently, and several times a capital effort on their part came to nothing on account of the wind. Finally, however, a capital centre from the right wing was beautifully taken and placed in the goal, the Oxfords' Goal-keeper not having the slightest chance of saving. Once or twice the Oxfords got away, but were driven back, correct play against the wind being exceedingly difficult. The Gymkhana had much the better of the play up to half time, when the score stood 1-0 in their favour.

In the second half the aspect of the game was exactly reversed, and a very pretty goal was scored shortly after the resumption of play. The Oxfords continued to press, although W. Reed and his colleagues tried valiantly to break away in the face of the wind. Time after time the Gymkhana custodian fisted out, but at length after saving beautifully in the midst of a scrimmage a yard or two from goal—the result of a well-placed corner—he was beaten by a stinging shot which passed high up in the corner of the goal. After this there was no further scoring and the game ended:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oxford L. I. | 2 goals. |
| Gymkhana | 1 goal. |

The following is the League table up to date:—

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Oxford L. I. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Bombay Rovers | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| B. V. A. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| H. M. S. Magdala | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Telegraph | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Two points are given for a win and one for a draw.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*(Gazette of India, July 4.)*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W H Dickinson M B Indian Medical Service is appointed to be a probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Dept and is attached to the Bombay Laboratory

The services of Lieut C Dykes M B Indian medical Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Comr of Assam

JUDICIAL

Capt T S Barton Indian Staff Corps Cantonment Magte Barrackpore and Dum Dum is granted privilege leave for three months with leave out of India for one year in continuation with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it Pension service—16th year commenced on 5th Feb 1902

Major H G B Raitt Indian Staff Corps Cantonment Magte of Meerut is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty one days with leave out of India for one year in continuation with effect from the 28th June 1902 Pension service—20th year Commenced on 10th March 1902

POLICE.

The services of Capt J H Whiteherd 33rd Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of H E the C in C in India with effect from the 17th June 1902

The Rev C G Stokoe a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a Junior Captain on the Bengal (Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estab) with effect from the 29th June 1902

The following promotions are made during the absence of Mr C G D Fordyce Conservator of Forests 3rd officiating 2nd grade Assam on the leave granted to him in the notification of this Dept No 961 F dated the 19th June 1902 or until further orders:—Mr T A Hauxwell Conservator 3rd grade Burma to officiate as Conservator 2nd grade with effect from the 25th May 1902 and Mr E S Carr Deputy Conservator 1st grade Burma to officiate as Conservator 3rd grade in charge of the Assam Forest Circle, of which he received charge in the afternoon of the 16th June 1902

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G H D Gimlette, CIE, MD, Indian Medical service Bengal an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and residency Surg in Hyderabad was on privilege leave from the 21st March to the 13th April 1902 both days inclusive.

Lieut Col G H D Gimlette CIE M D Indian Medical Service Bengal an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and Residency Surg in Hyderabad is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from the 2nd May 1902 and is also granted furlough for three months and twenty there days, under Articles 264 A and 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave, Notification No 423 G dated the 13th March 1902 is cancelled.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr E V Gabriel of the Indian Civil Service an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class and with effect from the 1st June 1902—

Capt F Bigg Wither Indian Staff Corps, a Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and special leave combined to Lieut Col M J Meade CIE, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and with effect from the 2nd June, 1902—

Major C Archer Indian Staff Corps an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class.

Major G F Chenevix-Trench Indian Staff Corps on privilege leave an offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Capt B E M Gordon CIE DSO Indian Staff Corps an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Capt H B Peacock Indian Staff Corps an offg Political Agent of the 4th class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Capt temporary Major R A E Benn Indian Staff Corps an offg Political Asst of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Major G F Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, then offg as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 15th June 1902—

Major H L Showers, CIE Indian Staff Corps, an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class

Mr T C Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service on privilege leave, an offg Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class

Capt A B Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an offg Political Asst of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class

Mr L W Reynolds of the Indian Civil Service an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class

Capt R W E Knollys Indian Staff Corps a Political Asst of the 3rd class temporary grading to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr T C Edwards of the Indian Civil Service then offg as a Political Agent of the 4th class and with effect from the 28th June 1902—

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

At 2-45 p m.

On Question of Costs.

1184—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Advocate General vs Moulvi Abdul Kader Jetayker and other—Nanu and H M C and V

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

305,02—Smetham B and N—Laljeebhoy Dewraj vs Bertie Smith and Co and another.

Testamentary suit for dismissal of the cave at by consent.

11,02—Natubhai J and M—Fulbai widow vs Nagandas Valabjee—M C and P.

Long Causes.

169,02—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Jane Read vs John Read.

523-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Zahooroodin alias Baloo Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P—Part heard

Commercial Causes,

147,02—Smetham B and N—Hurilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

35,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Mungsnim vs James Munganim—Sorabjee and J—For postponment.

41,02—Muljee C and V—Hyderkhan Dawoodkhan and others vs Kaji Mahomed Salay Londay—Ardeshir H D and Co

789,01—Bhaishanker K and G—Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another—Edgelow G W and A H D & Co

590,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Maneckchand vs Damjee Kessowjee and others—Bicknell M and M

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

26,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mulla and M

3,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethoai widow—Wadia and G

35,02—Munsuklal D and J—Jevraj Dewjee vs Madhowdas Gooldas Paste—Little and Co—For postponment

39,02—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Varjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

72,01—K B Mehta—Bai Navivahoo widow vs Purshotum Canjee and another—Daphtary and F

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

801,01—Unwala and P—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Soonderdas Cursondas Vulabdas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

549,01—In person—Sobhagchand Tullockchund vs Goverdhandas Motiram and another.

375,01—Daphtary and F—Jugjeewan Muljee and others vs Moghibai and others—Mansuklal D and J.

459,01—Bhaishanker and K—Bai Bencoover widow vs Dossa Huneraj and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

808,00—Sorabjee and J—M F de Souza vs J M Gomes—Smetham B and N.

457,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Gowandjee vs Ladkabahu widow—M H and M.

527,01—Dikshit and D—Vithal Dayal vs Nanabhai Sadanandjee—Khunderao and S.

251,9581,00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Purshotumdas vs Tilukchund Maneckchund and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

73,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Lukhmidas vs The English Press and Manufacturing Co—Wadia and G.

777,02—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai widow vs Karimbhai Gangjee and another—In person.

81,02—Matubhai and M—Bhugwandas Jumnadas vs Darabhai Tapidas—In person.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A KING OF IRELAND AND HIS BOOTY.

IT is easy to believe that what happened two thousand years ago hardly matters to us to-day, but it is not therefore true to say that that is so. The British Museum would not now be about to fight the Treasury in the Courts if somebody had not lost or hidden a number of gold ornaments in a remote part of Ireland about the time that a Roman fleet discovered that Britain was really an island. For all that anybody knows, the coming fight in the Courts may be an echo of the war of an ancient Irish king—of Crimthan Nianair, say, who as 111th monarch of Ireland, came home to his kingdom at the end of the first century with rich booty comprising a golden chariot, a pair of tables studded with 300 gems, a quilt of various colours a shield embossed with silver studs, a "spear which always gave a mortal wound," and two hounds coupled with a chain which, being made of silver, was worth 200 cows."

WHEN IRELAND WAS A KINGDOM.

In this and other ways great treasure came to Ireland in the days when Ireland was a kingdom, and one rich collection we know, has lain these eighteen hundred years beneath the soil of Limavady. Untouched by the troublous times through which Ireland has passed, these ornaments of gold, magnificent examples of a forgotten art, have lain for eighteen centuries in the earth and might have lain for eighteen centuries longer had not a casual labourer dug them up in a potato field. How they come there nobody, of course, can know, but what is certain beyond dispute is that the Limavady find is worth the price of many potato fields. The intrinsic value of the golden chains, and collar, and bowl and boat which make up the collection is about a hundred pounds, but the sentimental value is, of course, infinitely greater, and indeed inestimable. The ornaments represents the highest form of Celtic art, and are an undoubted link with the Ireland which knew not England.

THE IRISH ACADEMY V. THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

To whom do the ornaments belong? That is the question which the judge and jury will settle. The House of Commons has already discussed the matter, and the Government has expressed itself on the side of the Royal Irish Academy, which claims the ornaments for Dublin as treasure trove. But a mysterious thing had happened before then. The first time the Irish Academy heard of the collection was when it was announced that a lecture was being delivered upon them in London, and before the Government had given its opinion the British Museum had privately bought the ornaments for £600. The Museum in spite of Parliament, retained the "find" which it had duly purchased, and the Limavady collection is to be seen at Bloomsbury still. How long it will remain there depends upon the decision of the Courts.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DYNAMITE STORE.

It is not the first Government law-suit. It is not very long since a peer of the realm brought an action against the Government for erecting a dynamite store in the middle of his shooting, and a more remarkable case was that of Mr. Basil Thomson, the present governor of Cardiff prison, who is probably the only man whose character has been defended against slander in a Cabinet prosecution. It was in Tonga, during the troublous times when Mr. Thomson was Prime Minister there. The preachers preached violent sermons against Mr. Thomson and the Government, and one morning the Prime Minister received a letter, written in Fijian and despatched with great secrecy by mounted messenger, describing the effect of two sermons of the previous day, of which Mr. Thomson and his iniquities had been the text.

SINS OF A PRIME MINISTER.

"We hear a great deal about stealing and embezzlement," said one preacher. "What? Do foreigners never steal? This one who guides our Government has stolen seven thousand dollars from the Treasury, and who knows how much more of our money he will take! Such a sermon in England would be simple enough to deal with; the whole of Scotland Yard might listen to it with a smile and without a thought of taking action. Nobody would be greatly moved if some preacher on Sunday had charged Lord Salisbury with carrying off a hundred-weight of bullion from the Bank of England, or of picking the Chancellor of the Exchequer's safe. But Tonga is not England, and such calumnies could only be met in one way if the natives were to be impressed. A Cabinet Council decided to prosecute the slanderers, and the Prime Minister was vindicated, the prisoner being afterwards pardoned to show that the Government bore him no malice.

THE GOVERNMENTS' TAILOR'S SHOP.

The Goverment is not likely to interfere with the size of ladies' hats at the Coronation, even on the stands in Palace Yard, but there is nothing new in the conception of the Government as the autocrat of the dress department. Governments, not once nor twice but many times have helped to make the fashions and there are countries in the world to-day where hats and stays and skirts come within the sphere of practical politics. And is not the British Government, after all, the greatest tailor in the world? Its Army clothing factory at Pimlico is surely the biggest tailor's shop in England, and the Army's tailor's bill of last year was within a small sum of five millions sterling.

THE BRITISH ARMY'S TROUSERS.

One remembers, too, that it is all but eighty years ago that the British Army first put on its trousers—that the British infantry soldier, that is to say, first substituted trousers for the old-fashioned knee-breeches. Pall Mall, in the enthusiasm born of the South African War, has given the Guards a new cap, but the Governments of other times were much more concerned about the dress of the Army than the rulers of our day. In the reign of the Merry Monarch a British Regiment of Foot wore full breeches coloured stockings, and high shoes, and there are pictures extant of other troops of that day who made themselves picturesque in green breeches and white stockings. Another regiment wore red breeches, and another blue, with high boots fastening over them.

THE GREAT TROUSERS QUESTION.

Early in the year 1823 an order was issued from the Horse Guards substituting trousers and boots for breeches, leggings, and shoes and on this day in the same year the infantry wore trousers for the first time. Those were the days of the brave old Duke of York, and the way in which the Duke announced the reform showed that he knew something more than how to march ten thousand men up a hill and down again. "In order to indemnify the colonels for the additional expense they will in consequence incur," this remarkable order ran "the waistcoat hitherto provided with the clothing will be considered as an article of necessaries to be provided by the soldier, who, being relieved from the long and short gaiters, and also from the stoppage hitherto made in aid of the extra expense of the trousers (in all cases where such have been allowed to be furnished as part of the clothing of regiments), and being moreover supplied with articles of a description calculated to last longer than the breeches and shoes now used, cannot fail to be benefited by the new arrangement."

A FRAUD OF THE OLD DAYS.

In this strange and mysterious document the great trousers reform was ushered in. What the order literally means nobody has yet been quite able to understand. The old system of clothing the Army may be described in language of simple truth as a system of jobbery almost incredible in our day. The "clothing colonel" of each regiment received an annual allowance for the provision of uniforms, and it was universally understood that he would purchase uniforms at a much lower rate. Yet, as if this imposition on the public funds were not enough, the cost of the men's clothing was deducted from their pay! The Army itself paid, therefore, for the clothing for which the colonels were allowed extravagant grants, and the great trousers order of the Duke of York, as far as it has any meaning at all seems to have enriched the colonels still more by recompelling the men to buy their own waistcoats under the pretence of conferring a boon upon them!

TOMMY'S TAILOR'S BILL.

Things have changed since then, and even Pall Mall would hesitate before it called upon the Army to clothe itself at its own expense. Tommy Atkins's tailor's bill, even in the piping times of peace, would make a millionaire poor in a year. Roughly speaking, it costs a million sterling every year to clothe the British Army. The headgear of the troops embracing everything from a simple cap to a bear-skin helmet, exhausts nearly fifty thousand pounds and boots, shoes, and leggings which are purchased ready-made, cost nearly a quarter of a million. The most expensive uniform in the Army is the lace-covered coat which the trumpeters who will lead the King's procession to the Abbey will wear next week. Its heavy gold embroidery runs up a bill of over thirty pounds for each coat.

THE COST OF DRESSING A SOLDIER.

The cost of dressing a soldier is not, of course, anything like that sum; there are at least twenty different prices for uniforms in the Army, varying from just over ten guineas to less than three pounds. It may be interesting to set out the soldier's annual tailor's bill, according to his rank in the Army:—

| | Staff Sergeants. £ | s | d | Sergeants. £ | s | d | Rank and File. £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Life Guards | 10 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Hussars | 7 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Artillery | 5 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| Engineers (mounted) | 9 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 11 |
| Engineers (dismounted) | 7 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Highlanders | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 3 |
| Infantry of the Line | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 1 |

Fourpence for "1-3 haversack" and 2s. 7d. for sundries is one of the items in the last account, and nobody can say that Tommy Atkins is clothed too dearly at such a price.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"Das Medicinische Wiener Wochenbericht," a ical journal of Vienna, recently described some resting experiments of Herr Heller, director of an itution for the blind, near Vienna, on training two hers of five and seven years, blind from birth, to . The eyes of the boys, examined by an oculist, not show any apparent defect, but seemed absoly normal, and therefore the cause of blindness ht be cerebral. M. Heller began his experiments putting the boys into a dark room with a moving c lit by a lamp, and teaching them first to distinsh the disc from the obscurity. The youngest boy s the sharpest to see the disc, and a large key miliar to his touch as a plaything was placed before it. After he had learned to distinguish it other usual objects—balls, and so on—were substituted for the key. Then came geometrical figures and letters of the alphabet.

During this early period of the experiments the boy was quite blind, even in broad day, outside the experimental room. He was then taught to distinguish colours by placing coloured glass before the lamp illuminating the disc. The first glass thus used was red, and he exclaimed, "There is another light today." Later on he learned to distinguish objects in any lighted room. A second examination of the eyes now showed a defect of the retina, but the oculist still regarded the blindness as cerebral. According to Dr. Cohn, of Breslau, the child must have had a very restricted field of vision to begin with, but he made no use of it until Herr Heller took him in hand. At the same time there may be others like him who, by a similar treatment, can be taught to see. M. Dussaud, as we have already stated, has done something of the same kind for the deaf.

The system of signalling between ports and vessels by submerged bells worked electrically, which the late Elisha Gray brought out, is to be installed at Boston Harbour. A floating cabin or houseboat moored near the lighthouse will contain the signalling battery and key. A cable will connect the apparatus in the signalling cabin with the submerged bell, so that the signals are struck on the bell. The vibrations of sound travelling through the water impinge on vibrating diaphragms, or hearing trumpets, submerged by the ships, and the signals of the message, given in the Morse code, are read on board. The distance over which messages can thus be sent under water by sound alone is said to attain some 40 miles.

The Prince of Monaco has brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a new instrument for ascertaining the density of sea-water at different depths. It is the invention of Dr. Richard, and is so light that a number can be hung along the sounding line. Specimens of the water are thus readily obtained for examination.

Professor Thilenius, of the University of Breslau, from a study of bones in the Museum of Silesian Antiquities, Breslau, which were found between Breslau and Zobten, concludes that pigmies formerly inhabited that country. The remains prove that they were from 4ft, 8in, to 5ft, high. Even smaller pigmies once inhabited Switzerland (4ft- 5in. to 4ft. 11in.) Lower Alsace (3ft. 11in. to nearly 5ft.), and elsewhere in Europe. Those of the Rhine Valley seem to have lived earlier than those of Silesia, who were contemporaneous with Romans and Slavs, and come down to 1,000 years ago.

Lord [illegible] visit to the United States appears [illegible] originally one of practical importance, though made the occasion of scientific celebration [illegible] honour. Among the work he did while [illegible] devise a scheme for the electrical [illegible] of the water power of the Genesse River, [illegible]. He proposes to construct small dams [illegible] on its course, and use them for [illegible]ing 2,000 volt direct-current [illegible]d in series on a single copper or [illegible] more than ½ inch in diameter, [illegible]cuit, that is, returning to the place [illegible] by perhaps a shorter route. Th[illegible] transmit power 300 miles at a press[illegible] economically. Motors in the circuit [illegible]rnate current dynamos.

Mr. Herbert Arnaud Taylor, of the firm of Clark, Forde, and Taylor, engineers to the Pacific Cable Board, has returned from supervising the laying of the southern sections of the All-British Pacific cable between New Zealand and Norfolk Island, Brisbane and Norfolk Island, and Norfolk Island and Fiji. The work was successfully accomplished, though in laying the Fiji section the Anglia encountered a terrible cyclone. The new cable ship Colonia of the contractors is loading with the Vancouver to Fanning Island section, and expected to leave the Thames on July 3. The Anglia is expected home on the 25th of June to load with the Fanning to Fiji section, and should arrive at Fanning by the time the Colonia finishes there. We may add that the Vancouver-Fanning section, like others, is to be "duplexed" by the apparatus of Dr. Alexander Muirhead.

Mr. S. Jamieson, son of Professor Jamieson, of Glasgow, who, like his father before him, is a cable engineer, had a narrow escape from going down in the Grappler, the West Indian telegraph ship lost at St. Pierre. He had just returned to Halifax, N. S., from repairing an Atlantic cable, and, fortunately for him, the Anglo-American Telegraph Company would not let him join the Grappler. He has, however, now gone to St. Thomas, West Indies, to locate "faults" in the interrupted cables pending the arrival of the chartered cable steamer Newington, with cable from Silvertown, to restore the communication.

Professor R. T. Hill, an American seismologist, saw the last eruption of Mont Pelee, and obtained photographs. After "salvos of detonations" gigantic mushroom-shaped columns of smoke and cinders ascended into the red sky and spread in a vast black sheet to the south, and over the vicinity of St. Pierre. The sheet extended ten miles from the crater, and was furrowed with horizontal flashes of lightning, which Dr. Hill considers a sign that the gases exploded after leaving the crater.

Captain Lawrence, of the Signal Corps of the First Brigade at San Francisco, has invented a safety shield and signal for protecting markers at rifle practice. The door of the bullet-proof house containing the markers is arranged to work a danger signal on the target, so that if the marker has to leave the house the opening of the door shows the signal.

Herr August Diehl, of Karl University, Heidelberg, a physician for the insane, has been studying the handwriting of healthy persons, experimentally, and finds, among other things, that practice makes the chirography smaller without increasing its rapidity. Unfavourable moods retard the writing, and sometimes make it smaller. Women write more largely, quickly, and with less pressure on the pen than men. In fact, they write with more ease and less effort of will. When the difficulty of a writing task is increased men respond by an effort of will, and women by a diminution of size of the written characters.

M. Tournour, in course of a scientific mission to Patagonia, has discovered the fossil remains of a pyrotherium on the banks of the river Descado.

The germs found on the top of Mont Blanc have been transplanted thither by the wind from adjacent wooded mountains and valleys. Some of the germs so brought adhere to the surface of the ice over which they sweep. These sink into ice or the old snow, which contains one or two to the cubic centemetre on the average (about 10 to 15 per cubic inch). In the fresh snow, on the contrary, the number is infinitely small. Three times I collected 8 cubic centimetres of freshly fallen snow without discovering a single microbe in it. The sun is one of the most powerful natural agents in the destruction of germs. The analyses give a new proof of this fact by showing that in any given place a verticle wall sheltered from the sun generally contains more microbes than one that is in full sunlight. If we examine the results of the analyses of the annual layers, we see that the first layer contains fewer germs than the surface. The surface microbes, sporeless and of slight resistance, have in great part disappeared in this adjacent stratum, destroyed by natural physical agents. In the lower strata the spore-bearing bacteria, the yeasts, the streptothrices, and some mucedines with resisting spores are dominant. In an analyses of the older layers the number of germs was seen to decrease regularly. At the foot of the glaciers the number of surface germs is much more considerable: 6 to 65 per cubic centimetre at the Mer de Glace; 9 to 27 at the Glacier des Bossoms, &c. The glacier streams are very pure; their purity is in proportion to the number of germs in the ice that gives rise to them. . . . . The air on the summit of Mont Blanc contains a very small number of germs. I have analysed 100 litres of air without finding a single microbe, and the number has varied from 4 to 11 per cubic metre.

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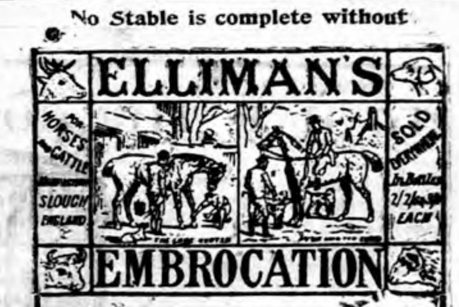

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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| Table Spoons | „ | 50 | 0 | 46 | 4 |
| Dessert Forks | „ | 37 | 0 | 33 | 12 |
| [illegible] | „ | 50 | 0 | 46 | 4 |

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| | A Quality— | Rs. | a. | B Quality—Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea Spoons ... | per doz. | 11 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Dessert Spoons | „ | 22 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
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| Dessert Forks | „ | 22 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
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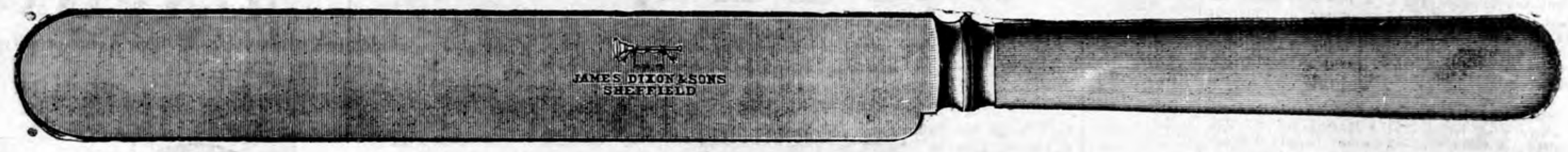

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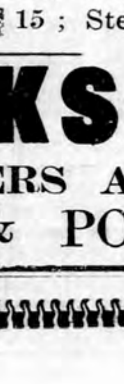

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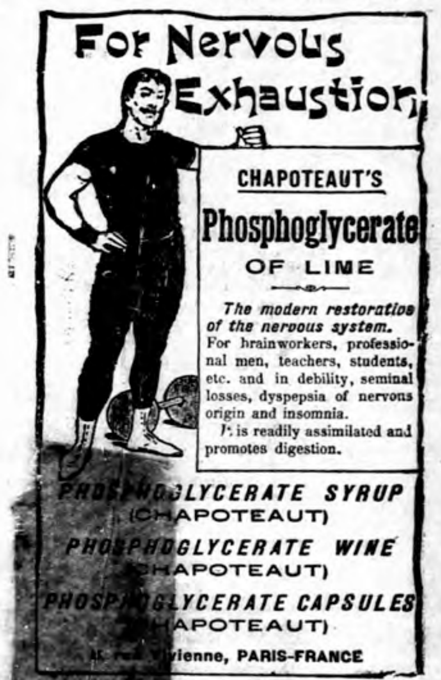

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